THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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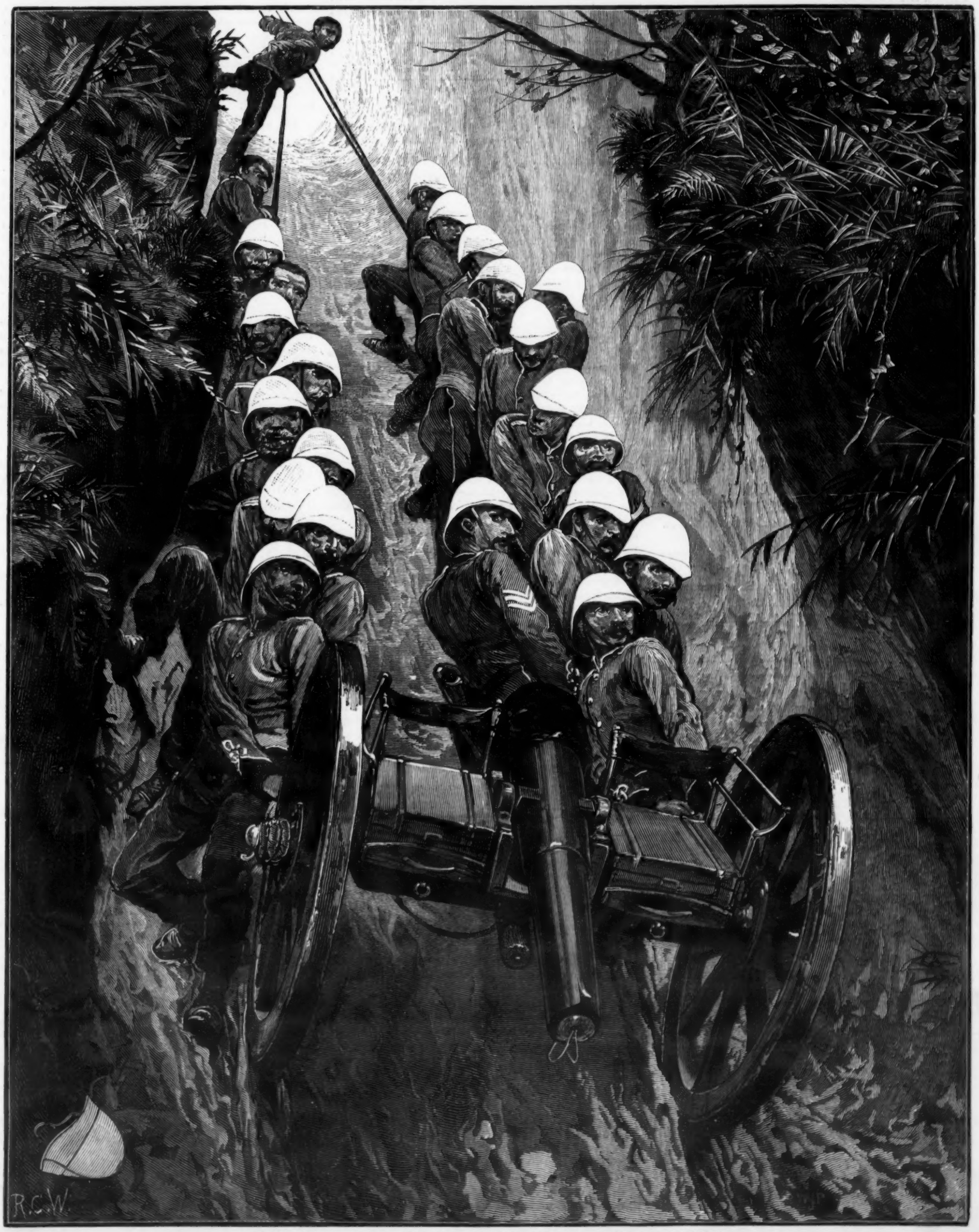

THE AFGHAN WAR: GUNS CROSSING THE KHOJAK PASS ON THE ROAD TO CANDAHAR.

FROM A SKETCH BY BRIGADIER-GENERAL FANE.—SEE PAGE 158.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th ult., at Kustendjie, Roumania, the wife of A. Irwin Bolton, M.B., A.B., T.C.D., Medical officer to the Danube and Black Sea Railway Company, of a son, Aby Bourne Corner.

On the 5th inst., the Countess of Huntingdon, of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., at Manor House, Haslemere, Lady William Seymour, of a daughter.

On the 7th inst., at Thornbury Castle, Gloucestershire, the Lady Rachel Howard, of a son.

On the 9th ult., at Nungumbankum, Madras, the wife of W. F. Grahame, Madras Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On June 15, at St. John's, Newtown, Tasmania, Mowbray Gray, of Babergh Hall, Sudbury, Suffolk, and Hughenden, Queensland, youngest son of the late Rev. C. Gray, Vicar of Godmanchester, to Helen Eva, eldest daughter of the Rev. C. W. Roberts, late Vicar of Wangford, Suffolk, and great-granddaughter of Henry, fifth Lord Berners.

On the 3rd inst., at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, the Hon. and Rev. A. T. Lyttelton to Kathleen Mary, youngest daughter of the late G. Clive, Esq.

On the 5th inst., in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, R. G. Head, eldest son of Sir F. S. Head, Bart., to Florence Julia, youngest daughter of the late R. J. Pollock, Associate of the Court of Exchequer, and granddaughter of the late Right Hon. Sir F. Pollock, Bart.

DEATHS.

On the 26th ult., at Rigmaden Park, William Wilson, Esq., of Rigmaden, Westmorland, and of Lunesdale, Torquay, J.P. and D.L., aged 70.

On the 21st ult., at Bilbao, Spain, Jesse William Curling, the much-loved and only son of George and Elizabeth Curling, of Croydon, of congestion of the brain, occasioned by exposure, while rendering assistance to a companion in bathing, aged 25.

On the 3rd inst., at Plasnewydd, Anglesey, the Right Hon. Margaret, Dowager Lady Willoughby de Broke, aged 81.

On the 5th inst., at his residence, Ugbrooke Park, Charles Hugh, Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, aged 61. R.I.P.

**** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 21.

SUNDAY, AUG. 15.

Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: 1 Kings xxii. 1—41; Rom. xii. **Evening Lessons:** 2 Kings ii. 1—16 or iv. 8—38; Matt. xxiv. 29.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., uncertain; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. C. F. Porter, Vicar of St. Anne's, Dropmore, Maidenhead.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Canon Prothero; 3 p.m., Rev. S. Reynolds Hole, Preb. of Lincoln.
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. B. F. Westcott.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. Canon Smith, Rector of Crayford; 3 p.m., Rev. William Hulton.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. W. M. Sinclair, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Westminster.

MONDAY, AUG. 16.

British Archæological Association, opening of the annual congress, at Devizes (six days).
Geologists' Association, excursion to Bristol; Paddington, 10.30 a.m. (six days).

TUESDAY, AUG. 17.

Humane Society, 4 p.m.
Great Yarmouth Regatta.
Royal Albert Yacht Club Regatta.
Races: Egham; Stockton.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 18.

Francis-Joseph, Emperor of Austria, born 1830.
Buxton Annual Horse Show.
Derwentwater Regatta, Keswick.

THURSDAY, AUG. 19.

Bath Archery Meeting.
Isle of Purbeck Regatta, Swanage.

FRIDAY, AUG. 20.

Full Moon, 5.18 a.m.
Blackcock Shooting begins.

SATURDAY, AUG. 21.

Keighley Agricultural Show.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	Daily Means of: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermom.: Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Wind: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
August 1	29·599	57·0	48·9	·76	8	64·7	53·5	SW. NE. NNW.	111	0·040
2	29·671	55·4	51·6	·88	7	66·5	50·8	NNW. NNE.	108	0·215
3	29·890	60·0	48·9	·69	8	70·8	49·7	NNE. NW. W.	131	0·000
4	29·883	63·0	57·0	·82	8	72·8	57·8	W. SW. SSW.	169	0·000
5	29·776	65·2	57·2	·77	8	76·1	58·2	SW. S. SSW.	177	0·000
6	29·584	62·5	56·8	·83	10	70·4	58·2	SSW. SW.	123	0·020
7	29·426	56·9	52·6	·86	10	64·8	52·0	W. SW. S.	323	0·205

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·590	29·640	29·873	29·902	29·821	29·613	29·576
Temperature of Air	57·2°	58·5°	61·8°	65·9°	64·4°	65·7°	62·2°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	53·8°	54·0°	56·2°	62·0°	62·8°	61·0°	57·0°
Direction of Wind	WSW.	NNW.	NW.	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 21.

Sunday. M.	Sunday. A.	Monday. M.	Monday. A.	Tuesday. M.	Tuesday. A.	Wednesday. M.	Wednesday. A.	Thursday. M.	Thursday. A.	Friday. M.	Friday. A.	Saturday. M.	Saturday. A.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 0	8 40	9 23	10 12	10 57	11 38	—	0 14	0 43	1 10	1 34	2 0	2 20	2 42

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

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Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.
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For full particulars see Hand-bills and Time-books.
London, August, 1880. WILLIAM BIRT, Acting General Manager.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1880.

A settled policy, Foreign and Domestic, plainly stated and firmly adhered to, is of great advantage in conducting the public business of a nation. It is in itself a force which transcends many more obvious forces. It inspires those who believe in it with confidence and determination. It nips in the bud not a few projects of obstruction. It appeals to the common sense and right feeling of the people at large. Nothing is more potent than vacillation in palsying resolution at the moment when resolution is most needed. Nothing breeds more fanciful, or more multitudinous, objections. It is matter for congratulation that, since the last General Election, the chief aims of those who are intrusted with executive power are well known to the country, and that those aims are steadily pursued. Of course, the means employed must, sometimes in reason, sometimes in policy, be modified, and here and there disappointment will seize the minds, we will not say of narrow partisans, but of men who are apt to confine their views within a limited range of judgment. But no one can mistake, we think, the general drift of English policy under the existing Admistration. To some it may appear over-cautious; to others over-bold and hazardous. But, at any rate, it is intelligible; and, although change of methods may occasionally suggest hostile criticism, nothing has yet transpired indicating, even to suspicious minds, change of purpose.

Our Home Affairs, as managed in Parliament, are, perhaps, most subject to an appearance of shiftiness. We are not so certain of the course which will be taken with regard to them as we are in reference to the Foreign Policy of the Empire. This is natural enough. But, on the whole, there would seem to be impressed upon the steps taken with regard to them somewhat of that energy of will which is characteristic of Mr. Gladstone, and which tells even in his absence. His colleagues have caught his spirit. It will be well if they do not carry it to an imprudent excess. It is clear from Lord Hartington's statements, on Monday night, that they do not intend to let this Session (supplementary as it must be considered) turn out a wasted one. There is no precise day fixed for the prorogation of Parliament. In their view, it seems, "business is business, and must be attended to." Extraneous objects, desirable enough in themselves, are treated as extraneous. They mean to carry into their destined haven, not only the ship of which they have command, but as much as possible of the cargo it contains. They are disinclined to throw overboard any of the measures which they have announced, and if, in order to carry them—or at least such of them as they deem of urgent importance—they have to keep Parliament sitting until the end of the month, they have intimated their intention of doing so. Whether they will succeed in fully accomplishing the task which they have imposed upon themselves remains to be seen. But it is highly probable that when the force of their will has been unmistakably exemplified, artificial obstructions, and discussions which can serve no useful purpose, will be given up, and real business will proceed at a more rapid rate. Difficulties will vanish as they are approached, and what, at first sight, seemed impossible, will almost imperceptibly resolve itself into fact.

In Foreign Affairs there is beginning to be visible the same firmness of touch—firmness combined with delicacy. The Afghan trouble is a trouble still; the danger remains a danger. But the determination to withdraw from that country, so far as human foresight goes, is fixed, and not to be disturbed by the accidents of the day. General Roberts has set out from Cabul towards Candahar for the purpose of relieving General Primrose, if not previously reinforced by General Phayre. But the larger moiety of British troops stationed at Cabul is to be withdrawn to Gundamuk, and remain there as an army of observation until it is possible to vacate the entire territory, South as well as North. There is not much room for doubt that this object will be realised, and, it is to be hoped, without further serious bloodshed. We shall leave Candahar behind us. We have, as far as we could, transferred our responsibility for the government of that nation to the Afghans themselves. General Stewart, supreme in command, political as well as military, has telegraphed to the Viceroy of India to the effect that "all our objects have been attained, and nothing remains to be done but to hand over Cabul to the Ameer, who is naturally anxious to establish himself in his capital, and to bring his government into working order." Lord Ripon has assured the Secretary of State for India, "I believe the withdrawal to Gundamuk of the troops, and Roberts's march to Candahar, will be without any opposition whatever." So far, good. But we cannot expect, even if the present policy should be entirely successful, that the original aggression upon Afghanistan will not bear bitter fruit, both for India and for the United Kingdom. It is beyond the reach of human wisdom to undo what has been done, and the seeds of disturbance sown by wrongdoing will be sure to spring up, even after the wrong has been reversed.

There is even a hope—it would, perhaps, be premature to describe it as a clear prospect—that the Government of Turkey will eventually submit to the will of Europe in giving effect to the stipulations of the Berlin Treaty. "The concerted action of Europe," we are told by Lord Granville, "is directed to this end;" and hitherto "it has been thoroughly maintained." "We do not intend to act alone," says the noble Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, "as policemen in a European question which interests other European Powers equally with ourselves. But, on the other hand, we are prepared to take our full share of responsibility with others, in order to prevent a state of things which must end in a catastrophe most dangerous to the peace of Europe." Well, what is the result of this consistent and persistent diplomacy. We learn from Berlin that the chances of the Sultan coming to an agreement with the Powers increase day by day. He has already given orders to his Minister of War to leave for Dulcigno with 2000 Troops, and that Minister has promised to transfer the district to Montenegro within the time stipulated for its surrender, and the Town itself a few days later. The Turco-Greek question is under the consideration of the Cabinet at Constantinople, and an amicable solution of the frontier dispute is anticipated. Mr. Goschen gives hopes even of "an agreement being speedily arrived at by the Foreign Ambassadors as to the demands to be presented on the Armenian question, and Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice "reports on the cordial unanimity of the European Members of the International Commission, which has enabled them almost to complete the important work they have had in hand with regard to Administrative Reform in the European Provinces of Turkey." These authoritative announcements would be satisfactory in any other case; but even in regard to the Cabinet of the Sultan they show what can be done by a fixed policy and a settled resolution to translate it into action.

The Sandwich election inquiry has resulted in the unseating of Mr. Crompton Roberts, the Conservative member. Mr. Justice Lush said every provision of the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act had been totally disregarded. Both sides had acted in the same illegal and corrupt manner, and each party must, therefore, pay his own costs. The Judges decided to report that corrupt practices had extensively prevailed.

Jean Luie, a Dane, who was convicted of perjury at the trial of the Tichborne Claimant and sentenced to penal servitude, was on Tuesday discharged from Portland Convict Prison, on the completion of his term of imprisonment. The evidence of this man was regarded as furnishing the missing link in the case, he having represented himself as one of the crew of the Osprey at the time when the defendent alleged that he had been picked up by that vessel after being wrecked in the Bella. He was put in the witness-box on the 115th day of the trial, was examined by Dr. Kenealy, the Claimant's counsel, and made a statement in which he averred that he was on board the ship that picked up Roger Tichborne on board the Bella, and took him to Melbourne. He entered into the most minute details of his personal appearance, and swore that the Claimant was the man. On the ground of this declaration he was prosecuted for perjury, and convicted, sufficient evidence having been forthcoming to prove his identity with a person convicted of fraud under the names of Sorensen and Lundgren, who was in prison at the date of the alleged rescue of the Claimant from the Bella.

The 73rd session of the New Church (Swedenborgian) was begun on Monday evening in the church in Bedford-street North, Liverpool. The signing of the roll by ministers and representatives was the main feature of the proceedings. On Tuesday morning the Conference continued to constitute itself, and on its completion it proceeded to appoint its officers. The Rev. John Presland, of Argyle-square, King's-cross, was appointed president; the Rev. Dr. Bayley, of Palace-gardens Church, Kensington, vice-president; and the Rev. Eli Whitehead, of Dalton, secretary. The minutes having been read, the Conference proceeded to appoint its ordinary committees on finance, on applications, statistics, and other departments, which sat during the afternoon. The president's, secretary's, and treasurer's reports were read and received. The president's report contained a review of the progress of the New Church in the colonies and foreign lands, and placed on record a number of events of interest to the denomination during the past year. In the evening the preacher appointed by the last Conference, the Rev. W. Westall, of Middleton, discoursed on "Why the Lord led the children of Israel by the longest way to the land of Canaan." The celebration of the Holy Supper followed, which was dispensed to a large number of communicants by the president, the Rev. J. Presland, and the evening preacher, the Rev. W. Westall. As usual, a collection was made on behalf of the pension fund.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

These many years past have I been a patient and persistent collector of Curiosities; and I have gotten together some oddities from most parts of the world. Possibly they will not fetch much at Christie's, after I am gone; but their contemplation is pleasant to those whom I love, and efforts to recall where and when and how I picked them up help to keep my memory green. I declare that in my whole store of "curios"—cracked china, worm-eaten books, Mexican wax dolls, Algerine coffee-pots, Moorish prayer-carpets, American oyster-shells, broken ginger-beer bottles, and uncut diamonds (I possess one: I had it from a glazier, relinquishing business)—I know of no richer and (I hope) rarer "curio" than the accompanying extract from Tuesday night's debate on the Hares and Rabbits Bill, which (the "curio," not the bill) I at once, with joy and pride, transcribed in my common-place book. The insertion of the following clause was moved by an honourable member:—

"It shall not be lawful for any one to sell eggs of game except the keeper of a registered mew or breeding-place.

The keeper of a mew or breeding-place intending to sell eggs shall register the premises with the clerk of the peace for the county or borough; he shall keep a register of the number of eggs laid each day—(Laughter)—and the name and address of every person to whom he or she shall sell eggs, and the number of eggs so sold in each case, with the date of sale; and he shall not buy or receive eggs of game from any other person.

Any person acting in contravention of this section shall incur a fine not exceeding £20 and costs for each offence.

It shall not be lawful to buy eggs of game except of the keeper of a registered mew or breeding-place, and any one acting in contravention of this section shall incur a fine not exceeding £20 and costs for the first offence, and not exceeding £50 and costs for the second offence.

In the name of the Prophet—Figs! No; not Figs. Eggs. Sir William Harcourt lost his temper (unwisely as I think) over this clause. The Right Honourable Home Secretary held that the proposal was an unwarrantable waste of the time of a great deliberative assembly. But I rather look upon it as a sweet boon to curiosity-hunters.

But I am in luck this week. Here is another curiosity, and one of the choicest. I cull it from the speech of Mr. Bright in this self-same Hares and Rabbits debate:—

What can more excite sympathy than the sufferings of the farming population during the last two years? The farmer rises early and toils during the day; he eats the bread of carefulness; and there is hardly anything certain in his condition except the rent day. He is subject to many trials and difficulties from which other trades to a large extent are exempt. The trader by his carelessness may make, by injudicious confidence, a bad bargain, and may diminish his substance. He is responsible for that. The farmer may do everything that man can do; everything that industry and intelligence can do he may do. He may plough, and sow, and clear the land. He may do everything it is possible for man to do, yet there may come a season which blights his crops and blights his hopes. If there be an important national industry which has a fair demand on this House for just and generous consideration, I say it is that of the tenant farmer.

I do not know whether that which I have quoted be quite an accurate report, and the most accurately reported speech must lose something by its transference to print; but I look upon the passage about the farmer as a curiosity, exceeding rare, inasmuch as it seems to me a racy example of simple, vigorous English. There are only thirty words of Latin or Franco-Latin derivation in the whole paragraph, which, from first to last, reminds one of William Cobbett.

It was a notable debate, that Hares and Rabbits one (including the eggs), throughout. Mr. Labouchere (although he was, as he calmly expected to be, badly beaten on a division) made a distinct mark—a most palpable hit—in the trenchant, sensible, and witty speech in which he proposed to include winged as well as ground game in this much-wrangled-over measure. What an excellent thing it would be if the senior member for Northampton would cease from fighting with wild beasts at Ephesus, and girding at all and sundry, and making his enemies' lives a torment to them, in print, and give himself up to that for which by education, experience, and natural gifts he is so eminently suited—the business of politics. Digging and delving as I do among files of long-forgotten newspapers, it is less pleasant than distressing to meet with the name of another Henry Labouchere who won well-deserved fame as an English statesman. And that such fame might be earned by the extant H. L. (if he only chose to earn it) I am satisfied. He is a scholar of extensive and well-digested reading, a travelled linguist, a diplomatist of nearly twenty years' training, a shrewd financier, a brilliant conversationalist, a ready, incisive public speaker, a man of wit, a man of sense, and a man of business; and I say that it is a shame that such endowments and such attainments should be wasted in miserable journalistic squabbles. And if anybody be offended by what I (a very old journalist, who has made blunders enough in his time to fill the crater of Mount Vesuvius, but who has tried never to do harm to Anybody) have said—well, *tant pis pour eux*, or for me.

Mem.: I hate soap, and butter, and flummery; but as one grows older, don't you think that the very best kitchen to be patronised is the *cuisine à l'huile?* And if you have a few flasks of right Florence oil left, don't you think that the best thing you can do with your oil is to try to pour it on troubled waters? Is life long enough for us to fight and scratch and hate one another? These are a few of the questions which I have been asking myself on the first day of the Long Vacation.

Talking of blunders, I made an almost inexcusable one last week in saying that the late Morgan John O'Connell was one of the sons of the illustrious Daniel O'Connell. Of course, Morgan John was his nephew. I qualify the slip of the pen as almost inexcusable, because it happens that I knew M. J. intimately. A keen remembrance of the deliciously unctuous brogue with which he used to recite Thackeray's "Battle of Limerick," popularly known as the "Shannon Shore," reminds me of a conversation in which I lately participated, in the course of which a very shrewd observer of humanity maintained that, with the exception of Mr. Dion Boucicault, he had never met with an Irishman who could imitate an Irishman in the way of acting or recitation. The best "stage" Irishmen, he asserted, were Americans. This may be, so far as the present epoch is concerned; but surely I can remember to have seen one Tyrone Power (Haymarket Theatre, A.D. 1840) in "The Irish Tutor." Was not Tyrone Power an Irishman? *Quien sabe?* We can never be certain about anything; and I hope that Dr. Charles Mackay will not challenge me to mortal combat with claymores, Lochabar axes, skene-dhus, cairngorms, doch-an-dorrocks, Mulls of Cantyre, and other lethal weapons, if I hint that I was told that the late Mr. McIan, the artist, to whom we owe a magnificently illustrated work on the Highland Clans, and who was so enthusiastic an ally that (they say) he used to paint in a kilt, was by birth a clannish Welshman.

"Atlas," you knew poor Morgan John as well as I did. Why, when giving another version of Wyndham Smith and the "Assassination" story (for which I refer my readers to the current number of the *World*), did you fail to reproach me for the commission of that blunder for which I have just apologised? Homer nods sometimes, my "Atlas." Have you been wandering with Mr. Joseph Hatton in the Valley of Poppies?

In the matter of the Monks of Medmenham. I mentioned nine members; and information respecting other friars of the Order of St. Francis has flowed in on me. One obliging correspondent, "Frank," reminds me that Mr. Walford, in his "Tales of our Great Families" (vol. ii. 191-2), suggests that the Earl of March, afterwards Duke of Queensberry (the "Old Q." who lived opposite the Piccadilly hackney-coach stand) and George Selwyn were Monks of Medmenham. Another correspondent says that the poet Lloyd was a member of the fraternity. "A. L. F." cites from a rare book of "Wilkestana" (that is not its real title, but it is too long for textual quotation) the name of Sir Thomas Stapleton. But that would bring the number up to thirteen; and it has been stated, over and over again, that there were only a dozen Monks of Medmenham.

A number of correspondents, including my very old and esteemed friend Mr. Edward Draper (who probably knows more about the social aspect of the Hogarth and Wilkes period than any living scholar), refer me to that queer little old work "Chrysal; or, The Adventures of a Guinea," for a more correct version than I was able to give of the story of the monkey coming down the chimney. I have not seen "Chrysal" for twenty years. I had it once, but (like Dogberry) I have had losses; and I am in the painful condition (I scarcely know one more painful) of the man who has once sold his library. You accumulate another one; you strive to replace all the books which you possessed in the bygone; but, alas! there are gaps which can never be refilled. Once upon a time I had the "Dictionnaire des Girouettes." I had the whole of Rétif de la Bretonne. I had Ruskin's "Modern Painters" and the "Stones of Venice"—the first, *cheu!* the first editions. I shall not have them any more.

Finally, Mr. Henry Graves is so kind as to write me from Pall Mall that among the pictures of the Dilettante Society or Club at Willis's Rooms is a portrait of Lord Le Despencer, painted by G. Knapton in 1742, and that the noble Lord is in the habit of a monk.

Do we really want another Omnibus Company in London? I have the prospectus of a new one before me, which proposes to supply the acknowledged public want of an improved class of vehicles, to provide for the ever increasing requirements of the immense passenger traffic, and to secure punctual and rapid service to and from the City and the great suburban extensions. But is not all this, and more, very efficiently done by the London General Omnibus Company? Less than a quarter of a century since the omnibus traffic of the metropolis was served by a wretched assemblage of boxes on wheels—"festive hearses" they used to be called—of the original and incomplete "Shillibeer" pattern, as a rule badly horsed and fiercely competing with each other. I remember, some twenty years ago, going to an exhibition of model omnibuses, for which the London General Omnibus Company, then a nascent enterprise, which had been promoted by a body of capitalists in Paris, had offered prizes. The vehicles which at present ply in our main thoroughfares seem to me twenty times handsomer, roomier, and better horsed than the omnibuses of the past; and the fares are, all things considered, wonderfully cheap.

Among the *raisons d'être* given for the formation of a new and necessarily antagonistic organisation is that the London General Omnibus Company pays regular dividends of twelve and a half per cent per annum, besides transferring many thousands annually to its reserve fund, and that it now carries more passengers and pays a much higher dividend than before the Metropolitan railways were constructed and the (to me detestable) Tramway system introduced. I am a poor hand at statistics; but when I read that the new Company propose to run "improved" omnibuses for two and three horses on a number of routes, among which is the normally overcrowded and frequently blocked line of thoroughfare between the Mansion House and Charing-cross, my heart sinks within me. And when I read yesterday that a delegation from the City Lands Committee had laid the first stone of a new stone structure, in the middle of the roadway between the New Law Courts and Messrs. Child's new banking-house, I simply shuddered. The structure is to mark the civic boundary, and to serve besides, I presume, as an elegiac memorial of Temple Bar. But the roadway is only thirty-seven feet wide at this point, and the elegiac memorial will diminish the available space by five feet.

We used to say in bygone days that, even without the obstructive nuisance of the Bar, a man delivering ginger-beer from a chaise-cart at the shell-fish shop, and an old lady in her brougham, and unable to find her cheque-book, outside Childs' Bank, were quite sufficient to block up Fleet-street during the best part of an afternoon. But how would it be when a further contingent of immense three-horse omnibuses come pounding along? An additional cause of obstruction in the Strand at eventide is the enormous increase within the last dozen years of popular theatres in or close to that thoroughfare. Where, formerly, there were only the Strand, the Lyceum, and the Adelphi, there are now the Opéra Comique, the Globe, the Gaiety, the Vaudeville, and the Folly. All these places of entertainments are largely patronised by "carriage people;" and the *tohu'bohu* late at night of broughams, cabs, and "the last omnibus" multiplied by many, is almost indescribably disorderly. The foot-pavement, moreover, is infested by hordes of touts rushing about to snap up cabs and extort coppers; and from these saturnalia the British pickpocket, you may be sure, is not absent. Really, it would be a good thing if an Act of Parliament were passed forbidding the building of any more new theatres, save on the Thames Embankment.

Mem.: Our cabs continue still unreformed. A week before I wandered to the States I was present at the "inaugural" banquet of a new (and, of course, "improved") Cab Company at the Alexandra Palace; and I remember a very excellent speech made on the occasion by the Chief Commissioner of Police, Sir Edmund Henderson, who, while admitting the necessity for the introduction of improved cabs, spoke up manfully for the old "growler" or four-wheeled cab—in its capacity, at least, for conveying a quartet of passengers and an indefinite quantity of luggage. When I returned I asked how the new (and "improved") Cab Company was progressing. Alas! it had been long since engulfed in the waters of "liquidation." I think that it was the ninth or tenth Cab Company that I had known. Surely we urgently need a really improved "growler," yet more improved Hansoms, and a hackney Victoria, or open cab, with a hood in case of a shower.

Punch comes along bravely under the new editorship of Mr. Frank Burnand (the best possibly fitted man for the post), and who is a great deal more than a mere joker of jokes, and has much more sound, solid scholarly stuff in him than many of the thousands who have been tickled by his "Happy Thoughts," who have shrieked over the sorrows of "Strapmore," have been moved by the vicissitudes of "Mokanna," and are laughing, now, over "The Beadle" may be apt to imagine. The instant number of *Punch* contains a short article which is not only waggish, but wise. It deals with and denounces that standing nuisance and scandal to metropolitan civilisation, Covent-garden Market. Ah! if Parliament would only re-enfranchise Gatton or Old Sarum, or Grampound or Sudbury, and the resuscitated "pot-walloppers" thereof would only send me to the Commons for a month or six weeks! How deeply would I bury the rhetorical knife in the reeking bosom of Covent-garden Market! Attack it with your pen, you may say. My dear Madam, I have been so attacking it these five-and-twenty years without avail; and if you deem that it does not deserve to be attacked, the next time you favour the market with your presence, when you have finished your shopping in the Central Avenue, instead of at once re-entering your brougham and driving home to South Kensington, just try to pick your way through the hillocks of putrescent vegetable matter which from morning until late in the afternoon litter the purlieus of the market and the immediately contiguous thoroughfares.

In the matter of Purcell's "Mad Tom," Mr. John Boosey politely forwards me the "Book of the Words" of the Nineteenth Ballad Concert given under his direction at St. James's Hall on Wednesday, April 2, 1879. On that occasion, Mr. Henry Cross sang "Mad Tom":—

Cold and comfortless I lie.
Help! Oh, help! or else I die!
Hark! I hear Apollo's team
The carman 'gins to whistle;
Chaste Diana bends her bow
And the boar begins to bristle.

But who wrote the words of "Mad Tom"? Tom D'Urfey? 'Tis the merest conjecture on my part.

His Worship the Mayor and the Aldermen, Town Councillors, and other members of the Corporation of Brighton must have had a "high old time" of it on Tuesday at the Alexandra Palace, whither they were conveyed in saloon-carriages per London, Brighton, and South Coast and South-Eastern Railways, to be sumptuously entertained by the energetic lessee of the palace, Mr. Willing. For the municipal visitors from Brighton, and for the general public "in their thousands"—and a great many thousands—a host of attractions were provided. There was the Rose Show and flower-market—a most delightful and, in England, an original spectacle, pleasantly reminding you of the *marché aux fleurs* under the lee of the Madeleine, in Paris. There was a Ballad Concert and the Grand Circus, Mdlle. Palladino and her fair compeers in their national dresses, the Hanlon Voltas, Miss Litton and her Old English Comedy Troupe (of whom a notice will be found in "another place") were a source of great delight; and the Grove and the two lakes were brilliantly illuminated at night. Then the Mayor and Corporation, laden with tributes of fruit and flowers—the gifts of Pomona, Flora, and Mr. Willing—went back to Brighton. "Wonderful thing, Sir, this Steam!—and only in its infancy." You may have heard that remark before; yet I found myself reiterating it last Saturday, when, having a few hours' "leisure," I ran down to Brighton by the Pullman 10 a.m. from Victoria, lunched at the Grand Hotel; drove by Stanmore Park and across the Downs to Lewes Races; lost my money in a sweepstake (I always lose my money; but 'twas only ten shillings that "broke" me); came back to Victoria by the 5.45 p.m. Pullman from Brighton, stopped at the Club to write letters, drove to Muswell-hill; saw two acts of "She Stoops to Conquer," a ballet, and a circus performance; dined at ten p.m., and was back at Lamb's Conduit (my workshop is directly over Lamb's Conduit) before midnight.

G. A. S.

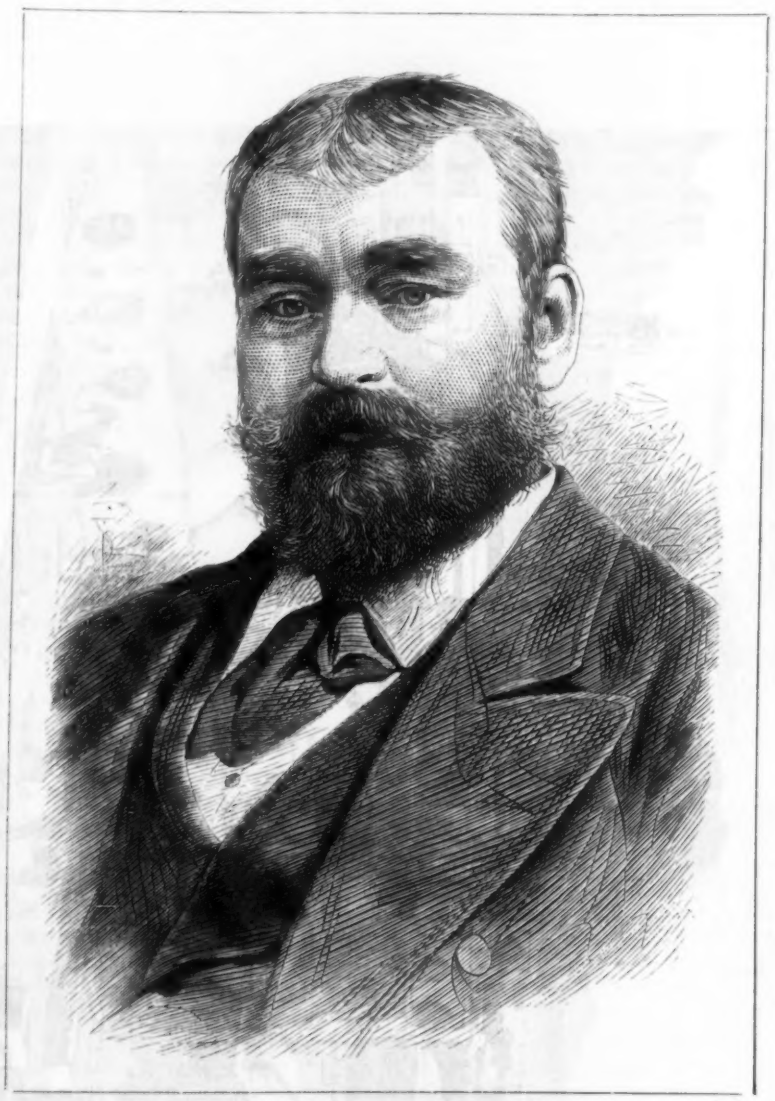
MR. F. C. BURNAND.

The blue ribbon of English comic literature, as we may esteem the Editorship of *Punch*, which has been held within the past twenty years by Mark Lemon, Shirley Brooks, and Tom Taylor, is now transferred to Mr. Burnand, long known as one of the liveliest contributors to that famous journal during the period just named, as well as a writer for the stage. Mr. Francis Cowley Burnand, who is about forty-three years of age, was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the University degree. He also won special distinction there, from and after the October term of 1854, till the Lent term of 1858, as founder and leading member of the University A.D.C., or Amateur Dramatic Club, which has continued to flourish. Its history, in the form of "Personal Reminiscences," has been pleasantly related by Mr. Burnand in a volume published last Christmas by Chapman and Hall, which has gone through two or three editions. We are informed that his first dramatic composition was of a little earlier date, being a farce written by him at Eton, probably in 1852, and performed by himself and other boys in the house of their tutor, the Rev. W. G. Cookesley. The great Dons of the University were not quite so facile and condescending; and there is much real humour in Mr. Burnand's report of his interview with the Vice-Chancellor of that time, when he asked permission to act a play. It needed all the tact of the youthful diplomatist, then an inexperienced undergraduate, to avoid shocking the Vice-Chancellor's primness by telling him what the proposed dramatic entertainment was. It was neither a play of Sophocles, or Euripides, or Aristophanes, nor one of Plautus or Terence, nor even one of Shakspeare's; the author was a Mr. Madison Morton, unhappily *not* a Fellow of Trinity, and its title was "Box and Cox!" The Vice-Chancellor had never heard of either, which may well have been the case; for we know that when Thackeray, about the same time, visited Cambridge to give his "Lectures on the English Humourists," there was an academical dignitary of the same rank who had never heard of the author of "Vanity Fair," whether it were Thackeray or Bunyan.

The Cambridge reminiscences of Mr. Burnand must not detain us; there is the volume for all readers who would like plenty of that sort. He came to London, and was called to the Bar in 1862, but we do not know that he ever wore a wig except in eating hall dinners at his Inn of Court. He soon began writing extravaganzas or burlesques, and domestic popular comedies, for several of our theatres. Among these were "Ixion," at the St. James's; "Black-eyed Susan," at the Soho; "The Turn of the Tide," "Family Ties," "The Club," "Diplomacy," "Robbing Roy," and "Betsy." He also converted "Box and Cox" into a farcical operetta, for which Mr. Arthur Sullivan provided the music.

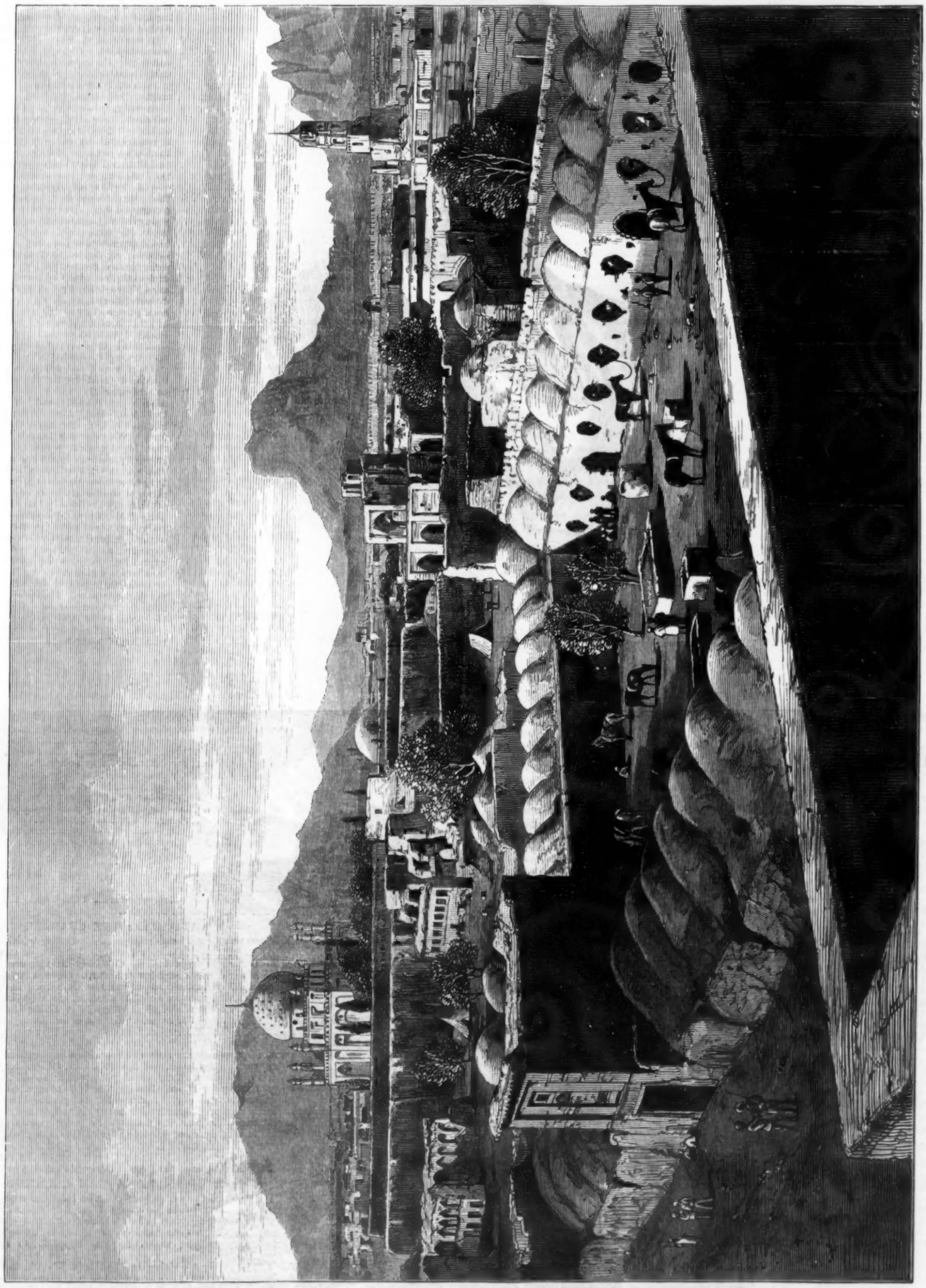
It was in 1863 that Mr. Burnand was accepted by Mark Lemon, then editor of *Punch*, as a contributor to that Hebdomadal; which could not, of course, be named along with the august "Hebdomadal" at the other University, but which has far greater influence, *pace* the Vice-Chancellor, on the minds of ingenuous youth. It is remarkable, by-the-way, that Mark Lemon's pæne-proximate successor and Burnand's immediate predecessor, the late accomplished Tom Taylor, *was* a Fellow of Trinity; so that the Vice-Chancellor might have recognised *him*. In the meantime, the young literary aspirant from Cambridge began to make his mark with the broadest grotesque parodies of the sensational romances that appeared in some penny magazines for boys and girls of the less educated class. "Mokeanna!" was the first of these sham-dreadful stories, which, we suppose, had been provoked by a silly prose version of the hideous fantasy in "Lalla Rookh," but which must have had something to do with a "moke" or costermonger's donkey.

There were some imitations of fashionable novelists by Mr. Burnand, such as "Strapmore," which had a higher degree of finish, but Thackeray had done that sort of trick, with inimitable humour, many years before. We do not think, indeed, that Mr. Burnand is at his best in literary parodies; and some readers of *Punch* at this day will be relieved when they have seen the last of a current series of similar attempts on the works of Anthony Trollope. The most valuable of Mr. Burnand's writings, in our judgment, are those in the vein of autobiographic half-conscious self-exposure, as in "Happy Thoughts," expressing the sense of awkwardness that besets a man dropping into social or domestic relations for which he is not quite prepared. It is pure comedy, and of a refined sort, not unworthy of the authors of the *Spectator* and its school, or of Smollett or Goldsmith, that lends itself to subjects of this



MR. F. C. BURNAND, THE NEW EDITOR OF "PUNCH."

THE GREEK FRONTIER QUESTION: CASTLE OF SULI, IN EPIRUS.—SEE PAGE 157.



THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN: INTERIOR OF THE CITADEL, CANDAHAR.

kind. Here lies the direction in which we should rather hope for the best fruits of Mr. Burnand's undeniable talent, if he can still find leisure for original authorship. Among the contributions from his pen not yet mentioned are "The New Sandford and Merton," capitally illustrated by Linley Sambourne; "How, When, and Where," a comic handbook of Continental travel, with Charles Keene's illustrations; and other diverting papers, which had the advantage of designs by Messrs. Du Maurier, Keene, Millais, "Phiz," and Sir John Gilbert to aid in their presentment, according to the Horatian maxim, "oculis subjecta fidelibus." Some of these writings of Mr. Burnand were promptly seized upon in America for reprinting and publishing, at least in thin paper covers, up and down the United States. Of his parodies and the like, we will not forget that with which he transfigured the African exploits of Mr. H. M. Stanley, under the title of "Across the Keep-it-Dark Continent." But we expect from Mr. Burnand a great many far better things.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Elliott and Fry.

THE CASTLE OF SULI, EPIRUS.

In a recent article describing the provinces of Epirus and Thessaly, which it is proposed that the Sultan of Turkey should cede to the Greek Kingdom, agreeably to the resolutions of the Berlin Conference, we mentioned the Suliotes, a warlike tribe or clan of Albanians professing adherence to the Greek Christian Church. It will be remembered that these Suliotes, who took part with the Greek insurrection against the Turkish Empire nearly sixty years ago, are spoken of by Lord Byron in "Childe Harold," as he saw them when he visited the camp and residence of their conqueror and subsequent commander, Ali Pasha, the great Albanian vassal who rebelled against the Sultan, not long afterwards, with results fatal to himself. The Suliote war-song, which they chanted in their wild dance, as the poet describes and reports it, is exceedingly characteristic of that fierce and restless people. We now present a view of the Castle of Suli, in Epirus, their principal stronghold, or the seat of their feudal chieftain. It is built in a romantic situation, on an insulated hill, near the ruined village of Kako-Suli, which stands 1200 feet above the River Acheron. The mountain on which the fortress of Suli has been erected is of a singular semi-lunar form, terminating in such a narrow ridge as barely to admit of a path from one detached fort to the other. The prodigies of valour displayed by the Suliotes in the defence of their liberty, the vigorous resistance they offered during ten years to the powerful Ali Pasha, and the important part they took in the Greek War created for some time a general feeling of interest in their race. They numbered at that time about 4000 warriors.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The official visit of the three Presidents to Cherbourg reminds one in its outer details of the old Imperial progresses. The very train in which MM. Grévy, Léon Say, and Gambetta were conveyed to Cherbourg is the same as that used by Napoleon III. The railway employés still call it "the Imperial train," and the engine-driver is the same to whose care the precious life of the Emperor was intrusted. At the various stopping places along the line the authorities presented addresses, and the rustic crowds cried "Vive la République!" and "Vive le Président!" instead of crying "Vive l'Empereur!" Originally the town of Cherbourg invited only M. Gambetta to be present at the launch of a second-class ironclad, the Magon. M. Gambetta accepted; but, as there is at present very much talk in the opposition Press, both Radical and reactionary, against the too great ascendency of M. Gambetta in political affairs, M. Grévy was advised to go. So the town of Cherbourg was invited to send an invitation to M. Grévy. Then M. Léon Say, as President of the Senate, said that he should feel hurt if the President of the Chamber went to Cherbourg, while he, M. Léon Say, was left to pine away at Paris. The good town of Cherbourg was invited once more to send an invitation to M. Léon Say. The invitation was sent, but meanwhile the maritime prefect and the municipal authorities came to loggerheads, and the quarrel was with difficulty adjourned until after the fêtes. However, on Sunday morning the three Presidents started. M. Gambetta was radiant, M. Grévy was serious, and M. Léon Say was indifferent. They arrived at Cherbourg in the afternoon, and were welcomed by the Mayor and other authorities. In the evening M. Grévy took a walk in the town on foot, and was very warmly received by the inhabitants. M. Gambetta also visited the town, but in a carriage. On the Place du Château the crowd surrounded the carriage and begged M. Gambetta to make a speech. M. Gambetta graciously complied, and rendered a tribute of respect to the upright and venerated citizen who was at the head of the Republic. This was M. Gambetta's second triumph in the course of the day. Already, on the way from the station to the Prefecture, he had received an ovation from the crowd, and the cries of "Vive Gambetta!" were louder and more numerous than the cries of "Vive le Président!" On Monday the Presidential party visited the breakwater, the arsenal, and the fleet, and in the evening M. Grévy entertained the different authorities at a grand banquet at the Townhall. To-day the festivities were continued by regattas, dinners, a sham fight in the roads, experiments with the torpedo-boats, fireworks, illuminations, distribution of decorations to officials, &c. The three Presidents will return to Paris to-morrow. As regards the mere festivities, they appear to have been a complete success, and there can be no doubt that the good people of Cherbourg enjoyed themselves immensely; and, after all, that is the principal object of a fête. But the real hero, after all, has been M. Gambetta.

"Political life, in a country deprived of Democratic institutions, takes refuge entirely in the Parliament and the press. But soon the Parliament, with its long legislative procedure, exhausts itself, and falls under the domination of a chief. The people, the veritable sovereign, is forgotten. The embryo of a Dictatorship forms in the Parliament, and soon there remains only a powerful individuality before the press. When this situation is prolonged the press becomes disciplined. The greater part fall within the circle of attraction of the rising star. The personal government becomes reconstituted piece by piece, and absorbs the Parliament, the Administration, and the majority of the newspapers, which have become accomplices and auxiliaries in this evolution. France is so accustomed to this spectacle that she resists little, even when she does not help the advancement of the Dictator." Such is the summary of the present political situation from the point of view of the moderate Radicals; and although perhaps somewhat too positive in statement, it does really conveniently sum up the state of affairs. The growth of the political press at the present moment is very noticeable. There are now in Paris alone more than fifty daily political newspapers, and hardly a week passes without that number being increased. As regards the formation of a Dictatorship, the official visit to Cherbourg has once more confirmed the singular authority which M. Gambetta's name has over the masses.

A new volume of the correspondence of Sainte-Beuve has just been published by Calmann Lévy. The new letters relate to all the epochs of Sainte-Beuve's life; but the most interesting are those which he wrote to his old schoolmate and constant friend the Abbé Barbe. Sainte-Beuve opens his heart without reserve to the good Abbé, and confides to him the constant perplexities about religious matters which occupied him until his death. At last he confesses to the Abbé that he had never been able to form for himself an abiding opinion on belief and religion. The great critic was, indeed, buried, by his express wish, without any religious ceremony. In none of Sainte-Beuve's letters which have yet been published do we see more clearly the man Sainte-Beuve than in these letters to the Abbé Barbe. At the end of the volume is a curious letter from Jérôme Bonaparte to Sainte-Beuve, in which the latter draws up a complete political programme. Here is Sainte-Beuve's opinion of Academies, which I humbly lay at the feet of Matthew Arnold. "Between ourselves," he writes to his friend the Abbé, "all these Academies are mere child's play—at least, the French Academy is. The least quarter of an hour of reverie or of serious talk, tête-à-tête, in our youth was better employed; but as we grow old we become again subject to these nothings—only it is well to know that they are nothings."

Apropos of the Academy, there was a grand fête last Thursday in the amphitheatre of the Institute of France. M. Victorien Sardou, the dramatist, was charged with drawing up the annual report on the prizes which the regretted economist and philanthropist Montyon instituted for the encouragement and reward of virtue. M. Sardou read his speech with great success; I should rather say he *acted* his speech, which resembled, by-the-way, very closely the tirade of a certain doctor in "Rabagas." M. Sardou touched upon the great question of responsibility in crime, which he solved *en gamin de Paris*. In short, M. Sardou was profoundly commonplace and brilliantly witty; more than any living Frenchman, perhaps, he is a master of that purely French accomplishment of settling a problem of philosophy by a *pirouette*. Voltaire, at the age of sixty-six, said, "I have not that stiffness of mind which generally characterises old men; I am flexible as an eel and lively as a lizard, and I work all the time like a squirrel. As soon as I am shown a silly thing, I quickly put another silly thing in its place." There are plenty of sons of Voltaire in France.

Claret-drinkers, beware! Not one third of the wine now drunk in Paris is pure grape wine. The wine crop of 1879 produced only twenty-five million hectolitres, while the annual consumption in France is forty to forty-five million hectolitres. The deficit has been made up by wine manufactured out of raisins, until the price of raisins has risen from 12f. to 75f. the 100 kilogrammes. Now raisins have been replaced by glucose, molasses refuse, rotten apples, old prunes, dates, figs, and other refuse fruits. These abominable liquids are coupés with Spanish wines and artificially coloured. Manufactories for making this wine have sprung up all over the country. Near Paris alone there are seven large steam-power wine manufactories. The gigantic fraud has at length attained such proportions that the remedy cannot be far off. The leading wine-dealers are about to take joint action to resist the fraud.

The Government, availing itself of the discretionary power as regards strangers, which is granted by a law of 1849, has thought proper to expel from French territory Mr. Harden-Hickey, the editor of a paltry Legitimist comic journal called *Le Triboulet*. This journal, which has now reached its ninety-second number, has been condemned by the Police Court no less than twenty-one times for having published caricatures and drawings which the censorship had refused to authorise. In this way the journal has paid 30,000f. in fines to the Treasury; its *gérant* lives in the prison of Sainte-Pélagie; and the journal has become famous in a way. Last week's number was seized on account of the publication of an unauthorised design, representing the three Presidents, dressed as sailors, going down to Cherbourg. Yesterday afternoon the editor, Mr. Harden-Hickey, was ordered by the police, in conformity with a decree of the Minister of the Interior, to quit the country within twenty-four hours. This violation of the liberty of the press is being ardently discussed here, and the general opinion on the question of principle is against the action taken by M. Constans. M. Harden-Hickey, who is, by-the-way, a Baron by creation of the Pope, is the son of an Irish emigrant, who made a fortune in the gold-fields of California. He was born in San Francisco, and was admitted by influence as an *élève étranger* to the military school of St. Cyr. He married an Italian lady, Mdlle. de Sampierri, who traces her descent back to Saint Peter, and he gives himself out as an English nobleman of ancient descent. He lived in great style at Paris, and obtained some literary reputation under the pseudonym of Saint-Patrice. The Government will gain nothing by expelling the "Baron;" he can edit his journal just as well at Brussels as at Paris. What, then, was the good of expelling him?

Paris mondain is to be found this week at Deauville. The race week lasts from Aug. 8 to Aug. 15, and during that brief period this unlovely seaside resort awakens from its usual aristocratic dulness. Deauville has passed through three epochs: In the first half of the present century it was unknown; in 1860 it was a little fishing village, the inhabitants of which lived on shrimps; in 1864 the Duc de Morny discovered the place, and a racecourse was opened there on Aug. 14 of that year. M. de Morny's idea was to make Deauville a combination of Goodwood and Brighton. But nature and fashion fought against Deauville, and, except during the race-week, the coast villages of Brittany are invaded by visitors, while Deauville is only invaded by sand.

At last the Government has determined to put a stop to the plague of indecent journals that has been gradually invading the boulevards of Paris.

The tyranny of *concierges* or door-porters is a domestic inconvenience happily unknown in Great Britain. Last Saturday a curious case occurred. A lady living in the Rue des Martyrs conceived a desire to eat some fish for her breakfast, and she had made signs to an ambulant fishmonger to bring a sole up stairs to the second floor where she lived. The fishmonger started up stairs, when the *concierge* intervened. The difference was finally referred to the Commissioner of Police of the quarter, who naturally decided in favour of the ichthyophagic tenant.

Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt will go to Copenhagen on Saturday to give a series of performances there with Dieudonné, of the Vaudeville.

The Republican successes in the elections for the Conseils Généraux were still further increased by the ballotages which took place in 133 cantons last Sunday. The Republicans gained in 97 cantons and the Conservatives in 35. One seat is contested. Added to the results of Aug. 1, these results give a net gain of 298 seats to the Republicans, who have won the majority in thirteen new departments.

A despatch has been received announcing the safe arrival at Segou of Captain Gallieni's exploring party, of which I gave some details in my letter last week.

Henri Rochefort will begin a republication of his *Lanternes* that were written under the Empire on Sunday next, Aug. 15, which used to be the Napoleonic fête-day. He will call the collection *Le Dernier Napoléon*, and it will be illustrated by the celebrated Republican caricaturist André Gill. T. C.

THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

Public attention is still fixed upon the military position of the British Indian forces in Afghanistan, since the alarming news of the defeat of General Burrows, on the 27th ult., with very severe loss, by the Herat Afghans under Ayoub Khan, at Khushk-i-Nakhud, half-way between Candahar and the Helmund river. The last Number of our Journal contained, with several views of Candahar and of the Helmund, and with other Illustrations of campaigning in that country, very long and full descriptions of these subjects. A narrative, borrowed from one of our daily contemporaries, of the events preceding the recent military disaster, was added to such particulars as were reported of the unfortunate action at Khushk-i-Nakhud, with an exact list of the troops that were engaged in it; and the scene of the battle was also described. We gave, besides, a map of the country around Candahar, and an account of this supplied by Major-General Sir Michael Biddulph's lecture at the United Service Institution. The approach to Candahar from Quetta, by way of the Khojak Pass and the fortified post of Chaman, as described by a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, also the town of Candahar and its citadel, and that of Ghuzni, which is situated on the road from Cabul to the former place, were the subjects of articles taken from different sources. Memoirs of Ayoub Khan, the ruler of Herat, who has boldly renewed the war against British supremacy in Afghanistan, and of Abdurrahman, the new Ameer of Cabul, to whom its possession is now freely accorded by the withdrawal of our troops this week, together with a portrait of Abdurrahman, will be found in our last publication.

CANDAHAR: THE CITADEL.

Several more Illustrations, both of Candahar and of the valley of the Helmund, which is about eighty miles to the westward of Candahar, as shown in our Sketch Plan of that region, are engraved for this week's paper. One shows the interior of the citadel at Candahar, now garrisoned by a force of three thousand men, under General Primrose. It is a square of about seventy yards, and has a circular bastion at each corner, with a diameter of from 20 ft. to 50 ft. In the southern face there is a castellated brick *réduit* or keep. The northern front is 229 yards within the city wall, with which it is connected by the prolongations of the eastern and western faces. The inclosure thus formed would enable the garrison to communicate with the country without going through the town. The eastern face has in front the commissariat yards and a garden, but at 250 yards from the wall, which is strengthened by a ditch, are the houses of the town. In front of the western face are houses and courtyards. The southern face has in its front an open parade-ground about 400 yards wide, and commands the principal street leading through the city to the Shikarpore-gate. All round this parade-ground the houses come close up. There are five entrances to the citadel—viz., one in the east, two in the north, and two in the south. A great want of ramps and banquettes exists, and it would be extremely difficult to man the ramparts quickly in the event of an alarm. Some improvements have been carried out, the drainage having been improved, and some of the huts inside cleared away. Sir Donald Stewart, before he left for Cabul, also recommended that a clear space should be made all around, and the closing of unnecessary openings. Whether these improvements have been carried out or not we cannot say. The most important question is the water supply; and we are in possession of authentic information on this point. A hundred yards or so outside the northern wall of the town—which wall is connected, as we have said, with the citadel—runs a canal. Through this northern wall run from the canal into the citadel two water cuts. The source of supply could, however, be easily cut off by besiegers. It is, moreover, we have it on high authority, very impure and unhealthy. The garrison would, therefore, have to depend—first, on the water stored in the tanks; secondly, on the wells. Of these the best is one in the garden outside the east front, is 34 feet deep, and in March had two feet of water in it. A second well is in the parade-ground outside the south front, 25 feet deep, with 14 inches of water. In the Commissariat yard there is a third well 30 feet deep, but with only six inches of water in it. Inside the citadel itself there are two wells, but both of them are bad. Probably, however, fresh wells could be sunk with good effect. If these failed, it might be necessary to establish covered communication with some wells inside the town or water-course outside the walls.

CANDAHAR: THE CHAR-SU.

It was mentioned in a description of the city which appeared last week that "the four principal bazaars, or streets, lead from the gateways and meet nearly in the centre of the town in a large circular building, covered with a dome about 120 ft. in diameter, called the Char-su. This place is surrounded by shops, and it is regarded as a public market-place. The streets which converge in it divide the town into four nearly equal districts." The plan of Candahar, given in our last, showed the Char-su in the centre of the town, which is of not quite regular square form, having its sides of the length of nearly one mile, more or less, with a high wall on each side, and with four gates, north, south, east, and west. The west and east sides are longer than the north and south. We now present a view of the Char-su, which is almost the sole conspicuous architectural feature of the city, except the octagonal tomb of Ahmed Shah, with its cupola and minarets, raised on a stone platform. Both this View and those of the Citadel are from a series of photographs of Candahar, which are the joint production of Dr. Whylock and Major A. G. Owen, 19th Bengal Lancers (late Fane's Horse) and of the Staff Corps, lately serving with Sir Donald Stewart's column at Candahar.

THE VALLEY OF THE HELMUND.

The following is a description of the localities represented in two Sketches by Major-General Sir Michael A. Biddulph, which were presented in last week's Number of our Journal, and that of the view looking over Sungbur, towards Hyderabad and Sungin, which he has supplied to this week's publication.

The Helmund, rising in the Hindu Khoosh, in the neighbourhood of Bamian, flows between the limbs of the great range, in a south-west direction, and escapes from the hills at Gurmab, about forty miles above Girishk. The Castle of Girishk marks the point where the direct road to Herat from Candahar crosses the Helmund. It lies about two miles from the river, on the right or west side, at the edge of the cultivated alluvial valley, and on the brink of the sterile plateau which stretches, in a great arc, to the north, west, and south-west. The country on the eastern or Candahar side is a rolling sterile

plateau, extending in an inclined plain from the mountains down to Kala Bost, twenty-eight miles, to the junction of the Argandab and the Helmund.

At the point where the road from Candahar, viâ Khushk-i-Nakhud, crosses the river, the sterile plateau rises to 175 ft. above the water's edge, commanding the ford and ferry of Abbaza. Here, in 1879, General Biddulph pitched his head-quarters camp, and the first of our views given last week represents the scene looking over the valley towards Girishk. From this point Abbaza and the ferry are seen; behind them the river and valley, and then the castle and the cavalry camp; and beyond, the barren plateau forms a straight horizon. The tops of the distant Siah Koh are seen like islets in the extreme distance. The hills on the right are somewhere about Gurmab.

The point where the Sirdar Ayoub Khan crossed the Helmund at Hyderabad is about twelve miles above Girishk, in the direction of the valley. The march of Ayoub Khan from Lar, which place lies beyond the horizon, right over the castle of Girishk, must have been along the plateau which is seen, in last week's Illustration, stretching to the north. Beyond lies the country of Zemindawar, the home of the Alizais.

The recent events of the occupation of Girishk by the Wali of Candahar, the revolt of the Candahar infantry, who made off up the left bank from Abbaza, and their chastisement by General Burrows, besides the earlier incidents of the occupation of this place by Colonel Rawlinson, give particular interest to these Views. Ayoub was heard of at Washir, then at Lar, and it was afterwards reported that he had crossed the Helmund at Hyderabad. We then heard of him at Sungbur, and skirmishing took place between General Burrows's cavalry and detached bodies of Ayoub's horsemen, Burrows having taken up a position at Khushk-i-Nakhud. If one turns about on the edge of the plateau to look eastward one sees the rolling plain, bounded on the north by the spurs of the hills and on the south by the desert. Opposite the nearest spur lies Sungbur, which is a small hamlet where Ayoub halted previous to his movement on the 27th to attack Burrows at Khushk-i-Nakhud.

General Sir M. Biddulph, in his lecture, remarks upon this subject that "in the Argandab and Helmund Doab a considerable amount of cultivation exists on the right bank and in the angle above the junction of the rivers. The waters of both are led, for the irrigation of the low-lying sands, through extensive channels." The following is Sir M. Biddulph's account of some of the ruins extant in this locality:—"At the extremity of the angular plateau, on the right of the Doab and on the left bank of the Helmund, stands the remains of the ancient city of Bost. At the very south extremity of the high bank the citadel commands the ford over the Helmund. The ruins of the city are in a wonderful state of preservation. Palaces with extensive courtyards are found along the margin of the river, to which stairs descended from the several residences. The citadel itself seems to have been built on the débris of very ancient fortifications and buildings, and rises to a height of some 150 ft. above the bed of the river. The base of the fortifications is washed by a channel only; the main body of the river flows some little distance off. The outer fortifications consist of a rampart and ditch traced in the form of a rectangle, the citadel being placed at the south end, and cut off by an internal ditch and rampart. The position of Bost is a most important one, as it commands the entrance from the Garmsir and valley of the Helmund into the Doab on the road to Candahar.

"The junction of the two rivers takes place about three miles below the citadel, and we find on the desert cliff at that point the remains of a watch-tower."

The view looking from over Sungbur towards Hyderabad and Sungin, and northward up the Helmund, shows the character of the country. Here Ayoub Khan halted while concentration was being made at Khak-i-Chopan to the south and at Mainwaud to the north. The country is dry and sterile, with no cultivation, but here and there, where water is nursed, and distributed to the suitable plots of land. We refer to our Sketch Plan of the entire region between the Helmund and Candahar, which is marked with lines showing the advance of Ayoub Khan and the retreat of General Burrows. This plan has been prepared for the Journal of the United Service Institution, to which we are indebted for permission to make use of it. Major-General Sir M. Biddulph's original Sketches, with which he has kindly favoured us, furnished our Views of the Helmund, the ford and ferry at Abbaza, the Castle of Girishk, the British position in that neighbourhood, and that of the country looking northward from Sungbur.

SCENE OF THE BATTLE AT KHUSHK-I-NAKHUD.

We are now further indebted to Major-General Sir M. Biddulph for a sketch of the place where the brigade of troops commanded by General Burrows was defeated with great loss by Ayoub Khan, on Tuesday, the 27th ult. The following descriptive notes accompany this sketch of Khushk-i-Nakhud:—"The plain consists partly of old cultivated land, and partly of waste land without grass. The view is taken looking due east, towards the Argandab at Atta Karez. In mid distance is the Ziaret, or Mohammedan shrine, with three cypress-trees about it; there were seven in Ferrier's time; the others are fruit-trees. On the bank to the left is a walled garden, with round towers. The ziaret always gave shelter to fanatics and evil-disposed people. The ground rises to a plateau above, with a step-like formation, and some little way above, though unseen in this view, are two or three villages, the people of which were more friendly to us. Here is the opening to the Kakree valley. On the rising ground are seen, like specks, the vedettes who watch over the camp. This higher ground is continued towards the limb of the mountain commanding the low ground to the south. Beyond the garden to the left and beyond the vedettes rises the terminal spur which bounds Khushk-i-Nakhud on the north, and gives this position its importance by reducing the plain to a width of eight miles only, from the mountain to the desert. To the right of the ziaret is seen the ruined fort, which in old time commanded this position. Beyond the fort was the camp of General Sir Michael Biddulph, which is shown in the sketch; behind the site of that camp, and to the south of it, is the inclosure made use of by General Burrows, as it had been made use of by Malcolmson, putting his baggage and tents there for the night, after the attack which he repulsed. It is to be feared that this inclosure rather tied General Burrows to the place. Other villages are situated to the right hand of the view—that is, to the south, which must have favoured an attack on General Burrows' left. These villages, indeed, are not shown in the sketch, as they are hidden by the undulating ground. It is a mile or so from the spot at which the sketch was taken to the old fort, and another mile from the old fort to the line of the farthest tent, and to the walled inclosure. The fight between Ayoub Khan and General Burrows took place principally within these spaces of two miles. The retreat of General Burrows was over the steppe or glacis seen faintly in the horizon. On this tract of country, and the ten miles to the Argandab, now lie most of the poor fellows who died on the 27th. Let us hope that ere long their mortal remains will be collected for burial by kindly hands, when the enemy shall have been chastised and driven off. Those cypresses, however, in time past have often looked down on scenes of fierce conflict, and many a brave soldier has found his last resting-place on this plain of Khushk-i-Nakhud."

The name of this place means "Diamond of the Desert," and it is thus described by the late General Augustus Abbott, who commanded the Artillery of General Sale's column in May, 1839, when that officer, during the first Afghan War, advanced from Candahar to Girishk:—

"Our last two marches have brought us into Khushk-i-Nakhud, along an excellent road for twelve miles, when it quite cleared the valley of the Argandab, and enters upon rough ground and deep sandhills. We found the distance to be sixteen miles. Coming here, we encamped near an ancient city, built, according to the native account, by the Infidels, long before the Mohammedans had power in the land. The fortifications and houses are still standing, the dry climate having preserved them in a remarkable manner. The waters of a small river, which used to run past this town, have been diverted from their natural channel, and now run through six or seven canals, which considerably impeded the troops in marching. We soon, however, got upon dry, stony soil, and at the end of nine miles came amongst sandhills, which we threaded for another mile to camp. The little grove and its streams at which we are encamped are quite worthy to confer upon the spot the title of the Diamond of the Desert. This is the first water the traveller from Girishk sees after crossing the Helmund, when twenty-four miles of arid sand intervene."

THE KHOJAK PASS.

The route from Quetta northward to Candahar, a distance of 142 miles, by which reinforcements and relief must be sent to General Primrose, passes over the summit of a mountain range, 7380 ft. high, called the Khojak Khotul; this word Khotul means the highest part of a lofty pass. It is described by Major Le Mesurier, R.E., in his book entitled "Kandahar in 1879," just published by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. A valley destitute of water leads by a slight descent from Quetta to Kila Abdulla, at the foot of the Khojak Pass. The descent from the level of Quetta to Hykalzai, the lowest station on the southern side of the Pass, is 647 feet in 33¼ miles. From this point the road rises again very slightly to Arambi and Kila Abdulla, distant from Quetta fifty-three miles and a quarter and 5138 feet above the sea-level. The next ten miles form the severest part of the march. From Kila Abdulla there is an ascent to the Khotul of 2242 feet, distributed over ten miles of roadway at varying gradients. For the first nine miles from Kila Abdulla to the Khojak Post the rate is 1 in 26, but between the Post and the Khotal, one mile only, the rate is 1 in 11. This is the Khojak ridge which caused such terrible confusion in the first Afghan expedition in April, 1839. We are told how the troops, camels, guns, and baggage became literally jammed together, and each gun, tumbril, and waggon had to be separately handed down by manual labour. It is said that forty Europeans could scarcely keep a nine-pounder with wheels locked from running wildly down the hill. Many thousand rounds of ammunition and an immense quantity of baggage were lost. Here, again, in November, 1839, Nott crossed with but a nominal loss, and in May, 1842, General England crossed on his second advance from Quetta. This awkward pass is now traversed by the road made by Ghilzai labour, under Wells, and called the "Wells Road." It turns and winds and zigzags round about the hill till it reaches the Khotul, now the most practicable route over the range of hills shown in the maps as the Khwajah Amran. This is apparently divided into three districts—Spintaza to the south; Khwajah Amran, in which is the Roghani and the Khojak; and Tobah, which includes the table-lands on the north. This climb once compassed, there is a sharp descent of four miles to Chaman, at the rate of 1 in 12. Beyond Chaman the descent towards Candahar is far more gradual, and such devices as gun-slides are no longer necessary. For the first ten miles the rate is 1 in 46, and a gradual slope of seven miles more will bring General Phayre to Gatai, 4050 feet above the sea, and fifty-eight miles from Candahar.

THE LATER NEWS.

Our intelligence from India, received up to Wednesday evening last, is to the effect that Ayoub Khan's army, now increased to 20,000, has advanced to within five or six miles of Candahar, and is encamped at a place called Kokaran; but it appears quite unlikely that this Afghan force should be able to capture the citadel, where the preparations for defence are now complete, with provisions, except forage, to last thirty-five days. The Wali Shere Ali, of Candahar, with his family, remains in that city, and co-operates with the British Commander; but all the Afghan population has been expelled from the town, which is surrounded by large numbers of hostile tribe-men, and is, in short, closely beleaguered. The latest positive news of the safety of Candahar referred to the end of last week. Its communications with Khelat-i-Ghilzai, on the one hand, and with Chaman and Quetta on the other, now seem to be quite cut off.

The loss of General Burrows' brigade, in its defeat on the 27th ult., at Khushk-i-Nakhud, is now stated at not more than 1000 men, "killed and missing," of whom 400 are Europeans, and twenty-one officers.

Rumours are brought to the British authorities that there is great dissension in Ayoub Khan's camp between the Herat and the Cabul Afghan soldiery, and that Ayoub had to interfere to prevent their fighting with each other, and was himself accidentally wounded.

The forces which are to relieve the British garrison of Candahar, and to repulse Ayoub Khan, are those of General Sir Frederick Roberts, from Cabul, and of General Phayre, from Quetta; the former marching southward, a distance of 385 miles, by Ghuzni and Khelat-i-Ghilzai; the latter marching 142 miles northward, through the Pishin valley and over the Khojak Pass, at the foot of which is the fort of Chaman.

It seems the intention of the tribes between Chaman and Candahar to rise and contest General Phayre's advance. But as his force will consist of four cavalry and eight infantry regiments, with three batteries of artillery, their opposition will be easily put aside, unless Ayoub places his whole army on the line of advance, in which case a hard fight may be looked for. The force is considered ample for the purpose, but plenty of work is cut out for it.

Sir Frederick Roberts, on Monday last, set forth with a force of ten thousand fighting men from Cabul to relieve Candahar. His force consists of two thousand eight hundred and thirty-six Europeans, and seven thousand one hundred and fifty-one Native troops, eight thousand followers, two thousand horses, seven hundred and fifty Artillery mules, and one thousand two hundred and twenty-five transport animals. The force has with it food for five days only. This is to be used only on an emergency, to eke out the supplies obtainable in the country. There will be no communication with this force during some days. The following troops compose Roberts's column:—

The First Brigade: The 92nd Highlanders, 2nd Goorkhas, 23rd Pioneers, and 24th N.I.

The Second Brigade: The 72nd Highlanders, 5th Goorkhas, 2nd Sikhs, and 3rd Sikhs.

The Third Brigade: The 60th Rifles, 15th Sikhs, 4th Goorkhas, 25th N.I.

The Cavalry Brigade: The 9th Lancers, 3rd Punjaub Cavalry, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, the Central India Horse, fifty Volunteers of the 1st and 2nd Punjaub Cavalry.

Artillery: The 6-8 R.A., 11-9 R.A., and No. 2 Mountain Battery.

General Ross commands the Infantry, General Hugh Gough the Cavalry, and Colonel C. A. Johnson the Artillery.

Staff: Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman accompanies the force as Deputy Quartermaster-General, Major G. Del Morton as Assistant Adjutant-General, Major R. Kennedy as Assistant Quartermaster-General, Major B. Combe as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

We learn that the hill tribes on the frontier near Sibi, where the newly-constructed railway from the Punjaub in the direction of Quetta and Candahar at present stops, have assumed the offensive. The last convoy for Sibi, consisting of a large number of carts and some treasure, with a small escort of Sepoys, chiefly sick, was attacked by Pathan and Murri robbers. The treasure was plundered and most of the escort killed.

It is announced that the 77th Regiment, for Afghanistan, will embark at Portsmouth, in the Himalaya, on Saturday next; the 23rd Regiment, in the Malabar, on Monday (the 16th); and the first battalion Rifle Brigade, in the Jumna, on the 21st. The Prince of Wales will present new colours to the 23rd before their departure.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

A meeting of this institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi, on Thursday week. Rewards were granted to the crews of different life-boats for recent services. The Walmer life-boat went to the assistance of the ship Colombo, of Greenock, 1199 tons, bound from Bassein to Bremen, with a cargo of rice, which had gone on the Goodwin Sands. With the help of the life-boat and other boats, the vessel, after she had been lightened of part of her cargo, was extricated from her perilous position and safely moored in the Downs. The Palling, Winterton, and Sutton life-boats have respectively been the means of assisting the distressed steamer Red Rose, of Cardiff, and yawl Wave of Goole, both which vessels, with their crews, were saved from positions of much danger. Rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coast; and payments amounting to £3600 were made on life-boat establishments.

Amongst the contributions recently received were £1000 from Mr. Townend, through the Manchester branch of the institution, to defray the cost of the Charles and Ann new life-boat for Saltburn; and £100 from the Ancient Order of Foresters, being their annual subscription in aid of the support of their two life-boats—the Forester, at Tynemouth, and the Foresters' Pride, at West Hartlepool. The late W. Forbes, Esq., of Glasgow, had left the institution a legacy of £20; and the late John Tomlinson, Esq., of Lincoln, £15.

Edward Birkbeck, M.P., V.P., was elected a trustee of the institution, in succession to the late Sir Stephen Cave, G.C.B.

During the heavy gale which sprang up last Saturday evening on the west coast, the life-boats of this institution rendered good service. The Burnham life-boat saved the crew of seven men from the rigging of the schooner Brune, of Bridgewater, which was wrecked near Highbridge. The Porthdinllaen life-boat was launched to the aid of four distressed vessels. One of them, the schooner Thetis, of Pwllheli, bound from Poole to Glasgow, had struck the ground and was in a leaky state, there being four feet of water in her hold. Two of the life-boat's crew went on board to assist in keeping her afloat. She then proceeded to the flat James, of Nefyn, which required assistance to enable her to come to the quay; then to the Jane Eliza, also belonging to Nefyn, which did not then require any help; and, finally, to the schooner Sarah Jane, of Chester, from which last-named vessel the master's wife was taken and brought safely ashore. The Padstow life-boat proceeded to the wreck of the schooner Marie, of Bordeaux, but the crew were saved by the rocket apparatus before her arrival. The Newquay life-boat saved the crew of two men belonging to the smack Harriette, of Barnstaple, which was wrecked at East Pentire Point.

REWARDS FOR SAVING LIFE FROM FIRE.

The annual general meeting of the subscribers to the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire was recently held at the offices, 66, Ludgate-hill, when the following rewards were presented for services in saving life:—

A testimonial to Jane Shaw, of King-street, Lambeth-walk, with two guineas, for praiseworthy services rendered by her in the preservation of life at a fire at 10, East-street, Lambeth, on May 22, 1879. The fire was discovered by the girl, who had been left in charge of three children. Taking them in her arms, she carried them to the landing, but on descending the staircase the dense smoke almost overpowered her. With the assistance of a constable, she and her three little charges escaped.

A testimonial and £5 to Daniel Dinan, who, on hearing of a fire at 52, Bermondsey New-road, at 11.30 p.m., on July 9, 1879, climbed to the top of the shop-front and found Mrs. Leech and her sister quite helpless. After considerable exertions he succeeded in rescuing both.

A testimonial and £3 to James Codinotte, 469 X, for praiseworthy exertions displayed by him in saving the life of Miss Curtice, at 28, Hazlewood-crescent, Kensal New Town, on Aug. 18, 1879. He discovered Miss Curtice in an unconscious state, and saved her with great difficulty.

A testimonial, with £2, to Mr. Thomas Wilcox, of 38, Upper-marsh, Lambeth, for saving the lives of three inmates of the house 41, Upper-marsh, on the morning of Nov. 7, 1879. Mr. Wilcox endeavoured, without success, likewise to save an aged woman, who died from suffocation.

A testimonial and two guineas to Mr. Geo. Brush, head gardener in the service of Sir Hugh Hume Campbell, Bart., for services rendered by him in the preservation of the lives of two servants at a fire which broke out on Nov. 16, 1879, at the High Grove House, Ruislip.

The Society's silver medal was awarded to Mr. Geo. Chas. Toghill, of the Blandford Arms, Dorset-place, for rescuing at much risk Mary Hamilton, aged fifty-four, from a fire which broke out at 82, Boston-place, Marylebone, on Dec. 24 last.

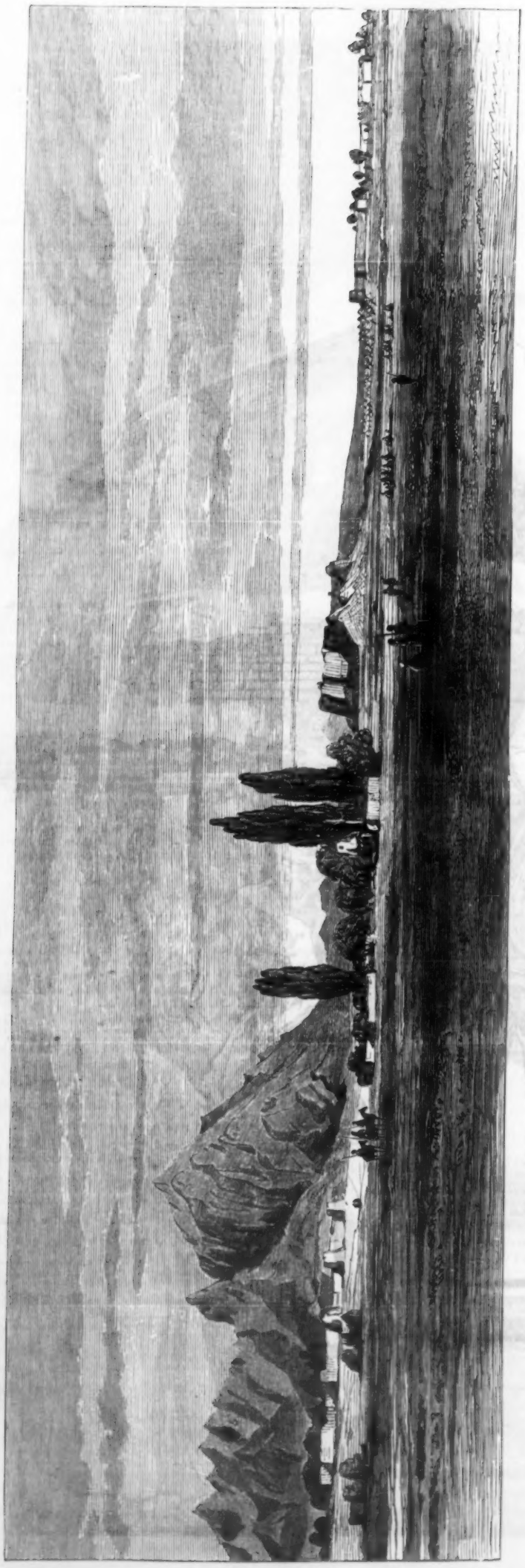
Mr. Alfred Waller, of 19, Annette-road, Holloway, was awarded, in addition to a previous reward given him by the Society, the Society's medal for intrepid conduct at a fire at 23, Jackson's-road, Holloway, last February. Waller sustained personal injuries by catching three females after they had jumped from the second-floor window.

Mr. Joseph Clark received a testimonial, with £5, for the prompt and efficient services rendered by him in the preservation of life at a fire which occurred shortly before 9 p.m. on Feb. 22, 1880, on the Old Green, Newport, Monmouthshire.

Bryan Leavy and Thomas Dickson, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, were presented with testimonials and three guineas each for the prompt and efficient services rendered by them in the preservation of life on the occasion of a fire on the Ship Quay, Londonderry, at 3.30 a.m. on Feb. 1, 1880.

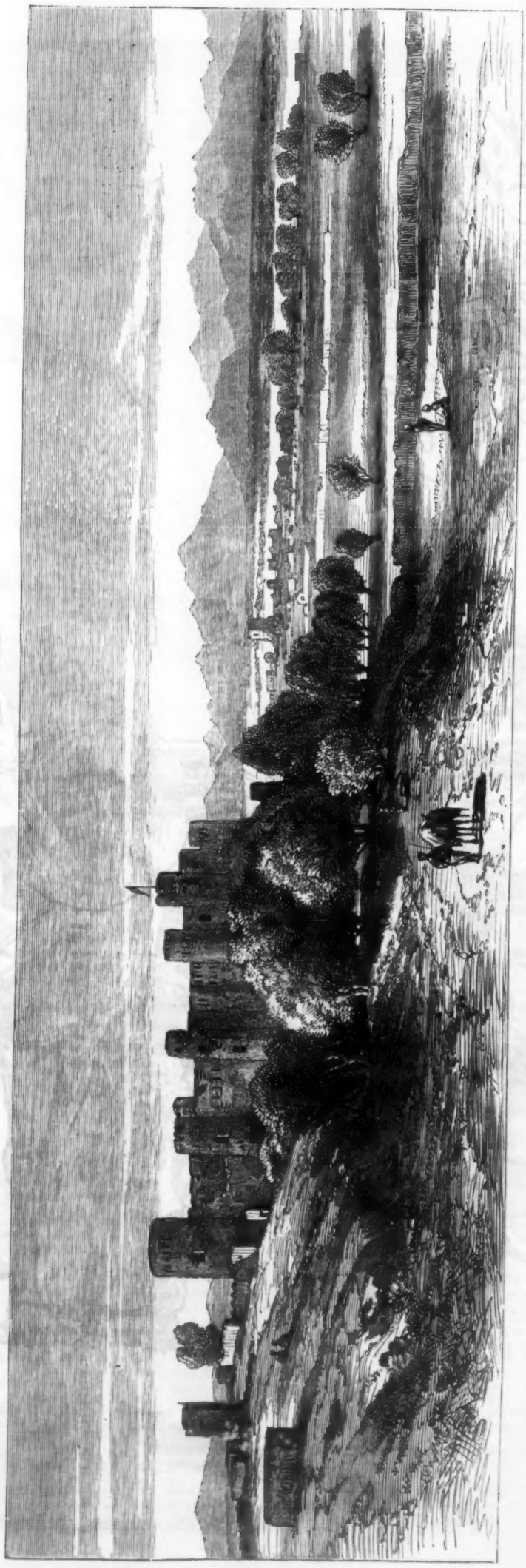
The contractors for the new Kensington Townhall were Messrs. Braid and Co. A bust of Major-General Boileau, the sculptor of which is Mr. Brock, will be placed in the Council Chamber.

Mr. Francis George Heath's illustrated edition of Gilpin's "Forest Scenery" is about to be republished by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, and Co., in a series of two-shilling monthly parts, the first of which will be issued immediately.



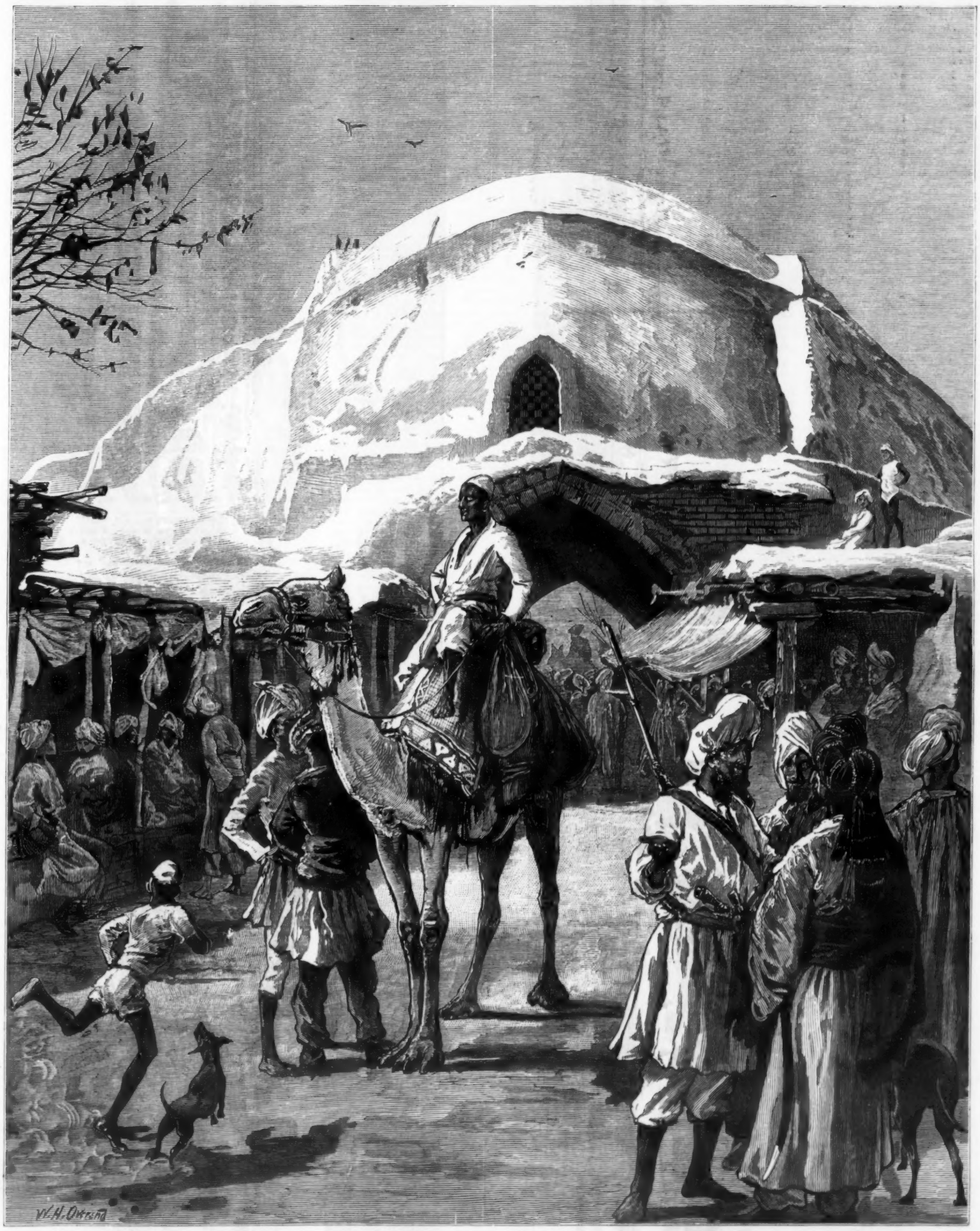
THE AFGHAN WAR: KHUSHK-I-NAKHUD, THE SCENE OF THE RECENT BATTLE BETWEEN AYOUB KHAN AND GENERAL BURROWS

FROM A SKETCH BY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR M. A. BIDDULPH, K.C.B.



CASTLE OF GIRISHK, LOOKING UP THE VALLEY OF THE HELMUND.

FROM A SKETCH BY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR M. A. BIDDULPH, K.C.B.



THE AFGHAN WAR: CENTRAL DOME OR CHAR-SU, WHERE FOUR CHIEF STREETS MEET IN THE CITY OF CANDAHAR.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

I started a weekly periodical some years ago, called "London," which in a brief space of time came to grief. I was a little in advance of the age, else my weekly venture might have become a "property," yielding an annual income of from five to ten thousand pounds. For mine, albeit there was no scandal in it, was a "Society" journal. Well, I engaged a dramatic critic who was to know everything about what was going on before and behind the Curtain, and was to be bland, passionate, pathetic, humorous, a little cynical, but unfailingly "spicy," for a salary of two pounds a week. Poor Gentleman! It was on the eve of Christmas that my first number was to see the light, and I was especially anxious to have an exhaustive résumé in advance of the plots and characters of all the pantomimes and spectacles which were to be produced on Boxing Night.

My critic's "copy" arrived very late; and, if I remember aright, it ran somewhat in this fashion:—Theatre Royal Drury-Lane. Of the Christmas entertainments provided at "Old Drury" we have been unable to obtain any definite information, but we believe that we are right in stating that the pantomime will be preceded by Lillo's tragedy of "George Barnwell," and that in the course of the evening Mr. Tom Matthews will sing either "Tippitywitchet" or "Hot Codlings." Theatre Royal Covent-Garden. Owing to the singular discourtesy shown by the management of this house, we are precluded from giving any details as to the Boxing Night bill-of-fare. Theatre Royal Olympic. This house is closed. It was formerly under the management of the famous Robert Elliston (here followed about half a column of "Ellistoniana," mainly quoted—without inverted commas—from Charles Lamb. "Theatre Royal Lyceum. No report. Royal Surrey Theatre. No report. Royal Princess's Theatre. Want of space prevents us from noticing the programme—one of singular novelty and variety—promised at this justly favourite establishment." There was not any more. I think, even, that my critic ended abruptly with "favourite," and that I had to surmise the word "establishment." He did not write any more dramatic criticisms for me. I think that he went to the Cape and was eaten by an ostrich, or died from eating ostrich, or in some manner collapsed in connection with that extensive bird. Poor gentleman!

I need a little commiseration myself this week; for there is little or nothing to be said concerning the Play Houses. "The spider has woven his web in the Imperial palace; and the owl hath sung her watch-song on the towers of Afrasiab;"—that is to say, the Lyceum is closed; Miss Ellen Terry, Q.C., is enjoying the Long Vacation, and Mr. Henry Irving is as "content" in a temporary *villeggiatura* as his own Shylock was. I have always thought that the inner *geist* and significance of that exclamation, "I am content," has not yet been fully mastered by the critics. May it not have meant, "I am content to become a Christian, and to surrender my hardly-earned ducats. But I see my way before me very clearly. It is my intent to repair to the thriving city of Genoa, and there to insert in the *Gazzetta Genovese* advertisements offering immediate monetary accommodation on easy terms to the nobility and gentry and members of the Two Services. As a Jew, I was content to charge sixty per cent interest for such accommodation. As a Christian, I shall charge one hundred and twenty. Yes; I am content:—very content indeed."

Also has the spider woven his web, and the owl sung in the Imperial Theatre, which is to be merged, I hear, into the Royal Aquarium; at least both Aquarium and Theatre will be "run" by the same management; separate charges of admission to the two entertainments being made. I went to the Royal Aquarium a few nights ago with a powerful magnifying glass to look at some of the etchings of George Cruikshank in that wonderful collection of his works in the South Gallery, a collection which certainly should be the property of the nation. When my business was over, I had a look around me. I found everything conducted with the most scrupulous decorum; yet, over all was a prevailing impression of dulness, and I became depressed, almost unto tears. On the stage there was a person in the costume of a clown who appeared to be doing something to a dog; but his proceedings failed to raise my spirits. I noticed some placards referring to the performance of Zulus, French Hussars, and Fleas, but I had no heart for their enjoyment. The Royal Aquarium, I take it, wants "'livening up." I should counsel the directors, as a first step, to get rid of the fishes. Pisciculture in combination with popular entertainments is becoming as "played out" as the skating rink mania. The Westminster Aquarium stands in a splendid situation. It is admirably managed by Captain Hobson; and the only thing it wants is a little more picturesqueness and liveliness. Zulus and Fleas are only lively in a disagreeable sense.

Mr. Wybrow Robertson has become the lessee, I am told, of a theatre at Glasgow. Meanwhile, that charming actress Miss Marie Litton, with her Comedy Troupe, after a brilliant campaign at Drury Lane, has been delighting crowded audiences at the theatre of the Alexandra Palace. As I mentioned "in another place," it was on Saturday last that I witnessed the performance of Miss Litton as Miss Hardcastle in "She Stoops to Conquer." Mr. William Farren was Young Marlowe, and Mr. Lionel Brough Tony Lumpkin; so you may imagine what a treat I had. "The Rivals" and "As You Like It" have also been played by Miss Litton and Company. I am *au désespoir* not to have seen her in Rosalind. In "She Stoops to Conquer" she was simply delightful. She has everything in her favour—comeliness, vivacity, grace, the most winning of smiles, the most silvery of voices; and, moreover, she is constantly and steadily improving. Her Comedy Company continue a fortnight longer at the Alexandra.

The Gaiety Company are back at the Gaiety. Pardon the tautology; but it is the truth. Mr. Hollingshead has produced the "Waterman" and "High Life Below Stairs," and other familiar friends that will never grow old; and, in the burlesque of "Rip Van Winkle," Miss Nellie Farren and Miss Connie Gilchrist are once more making Crutch and Toothpick the captives of their bow and spear and winning the hearts of the "Jeunesse Stagedoory."

I have not been to Drury Lane since the first night of "The World;" but I hear with great pleasure that the dashing melodrama is drawing very good houses, and that what managers so delight in and bankers so dread, "a run," promises to continue at Old Drury for a long time to come. And I read in the *Era* that Mr. Augustus Harris, who plays the Baronet's Wicked Brother, is greeted every night with a storm of hisses and shakings of fists (principally feminine), not because he is a bad actor (he exhibits many symptoms of becoming a very good one), but because the audience execrate him so for conspiring against his brother and ill-treating that poor, dear, handsome wife of his. If I were Mrs. Huntingford (nee Miss Helen Barry) I would certainly "go for" that abandoned Baronet's brother, even as "Truthful James," in Mr. Bret Harte's ballad, went for the "Heathen Chinee."

The rebuilding of the Princess's progresses satisfactorily, and may be expected to reopen, under the management of Mr. Walter Gooch, before Christmas. Mr. E. Garcia takes the management of the Canterbury Hall, whither I mean to go this week: it is a most diverting and well-conducted place, Mr. Villiers devoting himself exclusively to the management of the London Pavilion. Messrs. Moore and Burgess have returned from Liverpool to their old quarters at St. James's Hall; "they write from Brighton," as the old Gazettes and Intelligencers used to say, that Mr. Burnand's "Betsy" is being played to crowded audiences at Mrs. Nye Chart's handsome little Theatre; and, at Her Majesty's Theatre, Haymarket, Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels are doing wonders. I wish that they would change their name. I fail to see any connection, save an alliterative one, between mastodon and minstrelsy. Why do not Mr. Haverly's talented artistes boldly announce themselves as the "American Opera Troupe." They are really representative of a typical and original opera peculiar to the States; and on that head I shall have something special to say next week.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

A series of interesting Saturday evening promenade concerts at the Crystal Palace began last week, when an orchestra of nearly one hundred performers (including the regular Crystal Palace band and the company's military band)—conducted by Mr. Manns—contributed a varied instrumental selection, the programme of the evening having also comprised vocal performances by Madame Crewe-Reichelmann and Madame Ash-Bernhardt, each of whom was very favourably received, the first-named lady having appeared for the first time in England, the other artist for the first time at the Crystal Palace.

Messrs. Gatti's Promenade Concerts at Covent-Garden Theatre are continuing their successful career, and drawing large audiences. A constant change of programme, and the appearance of many of the most eminent solo artists, give a continued interest and variety to the performances.

The afternoon concert given by Messrs. Brinsmead at St. James's Hall last week—for the display of their patent sostenente and other pianos intended for the forthcoming exhibition at Melbourne—was followed by an evening concert of special interest. In this the progress of the instrument from its earlier development was exemplified by performances of music of analogous periods on virginals, a harpsichord, the old square pianoforte on which Gluck is said to have composed his "Armida," and the grand piano used by Chopin. The Chevalier Antoine de Kontski was the pianist and Miss Helen d'Alton the vocalist in the afternoon; Miss Bessie Richards, Mrs. Bucknall Eyre, and M. Bonavitz having played in the evening on the keyed instruments specified; vocal pieces of various dates having been contributed by Miss Elliott, Mr. J. Sauvage, and Mr. Hutchinson. At the afternoon concert Miss Brousil and Mr. J. Brousil assisted in the instrumental performances, Mr. W. Ganz having been the conductor on both occasions.

The termination of the Sacred Harmonic Society's occupancy of Exeter Hall will not involve the cessation of the concerts of the institution which have for so many years been special features in London music. According to an announcement made by the secretary of the society, "arrangements have already been made to give the concerts of the season, 1880-1, in St. James's Hall, with a picked band and chorus, one of the preliminary measures being a re-trial of all the present voices, and the committee are also contemplating the performance of several works, which have either been laid aside for many years, or which have not been previously performed by the society." Sir Michael Costa still holds the post of conductor, which he has occupied for so long a period.

Tuesday's *London Gazette* contains an Order in Council approving of a scheme relative to the efficiency of the Volunteers, in substitution for the schemes which have been in force during the past six years.

On Tuesday the foundation-stone was laid of a memorial which the City Corporation has resolved to erect to mark the site of Temple Bar, and the limit of the City jurisdiction.

The Lord Mayor has remitted to the trustees of the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund at Dublin a final sum of £164, as the balance of the Mansion House Fund, which is now closed. In all £34,164 has been sent from the Lord Mayor's Fund towards the relief of the distress in Ireland.

On Tuesday morning, the train known as the "Flying Scotchman," on its way from Edinburgh to London ran off the line a few miles north of Berwick. The carriages were, for the most part, completely wrecked, and the driver, fireman, and a guard were killed; but, by wonderful good fortune, nearly the whole of the passengers escaped without grave injury.

The Irish Registrar-General has issued his annual return, showing the acreage under crops and the number and description of live stock in 1880, from which it appears that the total acreage under all crops this year was 5,681,244 acres, whilst last year it was 5,121,833. The returns of live stock for the year show a decrease in all descriptions as compared with last year. The condition of the peasantry throughout the country is unsettled, and illegal drilling is being carried on by night. The statement is further made that several Fenian emissaries are at the head of the movement.

The Long Vacation began on Tuesday, and terminates on Oct. 23. Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and Baron Pollock are the Vacation Judges, and the latter will attend during the first half of the time. Baron Pollock sat at Chambers on Wednesday and Thursday. But in every subsequent week during the vacation one of these Judges will be at Chambers every Tuesday and Thursday from eleven o'clock; and on every Wednesday will hold a sitting in the Court of Vice-Chancellor Malins, at Lincoln's Inn, at eleven o'clock, beginning on Wednesday, the 18th inst., for the purpose of hearing such applications only as may be of an urgent character. One of the masters of the Common Law Division will also be in attendance at Chambers daily during the Long Vacation.

The forty-first anniversary meeting of the Royal Botanic Society was held in the museum in the gardens, Regent's Park, on Tuesday; Mr. J. P. Gassiot, vice-president, in the chair. The Duke of Teck was by ballot re-elected president, and Mr. Hugh Lindsay Antrobus treasurer for the ensuing year, and the following eight Fellows of the Society were elected into the council of management—viz., the Earl of Derby, Lord Calthorpe, Lord Londesborough, Sir Philip Duncombe, Sir Richard Wallace, Mr. J. Beresford-Hope, the Hon. L. W. H. Powys, and Dr. Henry Alfred Pitman. The annual reports of the council, auditors, and secretary were read, and from these it appears that the progress of the society during the year just closing has been eminently successful. Free tickets of admission, for terms of from one to six months, had been issued to 702 applicants, a number never before exceeded in any one year, and 31,453 specimens had been given to lecturers and students at the several medical schools and schools of art of the metropolis. Merchants, manufacturers, travellers, and others had, as usual, resorted to the gardens for information respecting commercial products or special plants.

THE COURT.

The past week's residence of the Queen at the Isle of Wight has been enlivened by the regattas of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, which concludes the Ryde and Cowes marine matches for the season.

An interchange of hospitalities was made at the end of last week between the Royal family at Osborne and the Prince and Princess of Wales on board their yacht Osborne; the Princess of Wales dining with her Majesty, when Miss Knollys and General Meredith Read (United States Army) joined the Royal dinner circle; and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales on board the Osborne after their return from Aldershott, where they had been for the day expressly to take leave of the 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade upon its departure for India.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out after dinner to see the fireworks upon the occasion of the display from the Royal and other yachts off West Cowes.

The Duke of Edinburgh attained his thirty-sixth year yesterday week. The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove through Newport and West Cowes. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were present, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, at the Regatta at West Cowes. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, Lady Waterpark, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, Major-General Sir Michael Biddulph, and Captain and Mrs. Edwards. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting, the Hon. Lady Ponsonby and the Misses Ponsonby, Lady and Miss Minna Biddulph, and Lady Cowell were invited in the evening. The band of the Royal Marine Light Infantry played during and after dinner, under the direction of Mr. C. Kruger.

The Earl and Countess of Lytton arrived at Osborne last Saturday upon their return from India, and had an interview with the Queen. The Royal dinner circle included the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, Lady Waterpark, the Countess of Dudley, Lord and Lady Colville, and Sir William Jenner.

The Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. Arthur Peile, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Ventnor. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their daughters and the Duke of Cambridge, visited her Majesty in the afternoon.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught took leave of the Queen on Monday, upon their departure for Germany.

Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales lunched with her Majesty on Tuesday, and remained the afternoon. At Osborne, Major-General Sir Michael and Lady Biddulph, and Colonel Drew, C.B., commanding the 1th (Buckinghamshire, Prince of Wales's Own) Regiment at Parkhurst, dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, has taken daily drives in the neighbourhood of Osborne.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have given various hospitalities on board the Osborne during the Isle of Wight Regattas.

Their Royal Highnesses, with their family, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, witnessed the sports of the Cowes Town Regatta yesterday week from their steam-launch, which was moored off the committee's barge.

The Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, visited Portsmouth last Saturday. The Princess, with the Duke and Duchess, paid a visit to Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess Dornberg. The Prince and Princess, with their daughters, are still afloat in the Osborne.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, with their eldest two children, left Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park, on Monday, for Switzerland and Germany.

Princess Louise of Lorne and Prince Leopold arrived in the Mersey on Monday from Canada on board the steamer Polynesian, from which their Royal Highnesses embarked on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert. The Prince and Princess of Wales, on board the Osborne, went out into the Channel to meet their Royal Highnesses on their passage to the Solent from Liverpool, and accompanied them to Osborne.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz has left St. James's Palace for Homburg.

The Duchess of Westminster is much better. A later bulletin states that "it is hoped her Grace may be able to embark on board Mrs. Gerard Leigh's yacht, the Chazalie, on Saturday" (to-day).

The Premier was sufficiently recovered on Monday to be able to travel to Windsor, where he has been the guest of the Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley, at the Deanery, during the week. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone are expected to go the seat of the Hon. Frederick Leveson-Gower, in Surrey, to-day (Saturday).

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Mr. Martin Le Marchant Hadsley Gosselin, of Blakesware, Herts, Second Secretary in her Majesty's Embassy at St. Petersburg, and the Hon. Katherine Frances Gerard, youngest daughter of Lord and Lady Gerard, were married on Tuesday at the Church of the Assumption, Warwick-street. Mr. Gosselin was attended by two groomsmen, Lord Francis Hervey and Mr. H. Gosselin, his brother. The bridesmaids were Miss Blanche Petre, Miss and Miss Geraldine Gosselin (sisters of the bridegroom), Miss Milner, and the Misses Murrieta. The bride's dress was of cream satin duchesse trimmed with festoons of Brussels point lace and sprays of orange-flowers, and over a diadem of five diamond stars (her father's gift), fastened with clusters of orange-flowers, a Brussels point lace veil. Pearl earrings (Lord Stafford's gift), a diamond necklace (her mother's gift), and a single-stone diamond bracelet (a present from the Marchioness de Santurce) were also worn. The bridesmaids' dresses were composed of peacock and old gold Surat silk, with plain satin kilting of each colour and cream lace, and bonnets to match. Each carried a bouquet of pale roses and carnations, and wore a diamond arrow brooch with a pearl in the centre, the gift of the bridegroom. The marriage was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Monsignor Gilbert C., Canon Talbot, the bride being given away by her father. The marriage ceremony was followed by the nuptial mass. The bridal gifts were of great value.

The marriage of Mr. R. Garnett Head, eldest son of Sir Francis Head, with Miss Florence Pollock, granddaughter of the late Chief Baron Pollock, was celebrated yesterday week in the Savoy.

The marriage of Lord Alexander Paget, brother of the Marquis of Anglesey, and the Hon. Hester Stapleton Cotton, youngest daughter of Viscount Combermere, is fixed for Thursday, the 26th inst. The marriage will be solemnised by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chapel at Lambeth Palace.

The marriage of Mr. H. Montagu Spencer, son of the Hon. and Rev. L. F. D. Spencer, Vicar of Sutton, Isle of Ely, and Ethel, daughter of the late General Marcus Beresford, is fixed to take place in the first week in September.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

The Twelfth has passed, and Parliament is still sitting; but many noble Lords, following the example of the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Cairns, and Lord Cranbrook, have not waited for the prorogation ere seeking the fresh woods and pastures new which tired legislators need when London is at its hottest. The Earl of Redesdale has given his usual cue for the close of the Session by hospitably entertaining the officers of the Upper House at the Trafalgar. Still, there are no signs of the Queen's Speech being read by the Lord Chancellor anywhere near Aug. 15, the date at which Parliament rose last year.

Earl Granville remains true to his post; and Lord Selborne, the Earl of Fife, and the Earl of Cork are at hand, ready at any moment to assume the cumbrous robes and hats of state, in order to signify Royal Assent by Commission to the measures that have passed the ordeal of both Houses. Their Lordships earned the gratitude of the country by performing this function yesterday week, when her Majesty gave assent through them to the Epping Forest, Metropolitan Improvement Scheme Modification, Great Northern and Great Western Bills, among others.

To Earl Beauchamp were the reporters indebted the same day, not only for a gracious concession, but also for the expression by their Lordships of much consideration for the difficult task the representatives of the daily press ably perform in "taking down" the speeches of noble Lords. On the motion of Earl Beauchamp, the House agreed that the central seats of the side galleries should be given up to the reporters to facilitate their arduous work; but a proposal to accord Hansard a table on the floor of the House did not find favour. Perhaps, a little attention to the art of elocution would most effectually solve the difficulty, after all.

Earl Granville on Monday read the latest telegrams from Afghanistan for the enlightenment of the Duke of Somerset; and informed Lord Stanley of Alderley of the position of the Eastern Question. The Foreign Secretary roundly told the noble Lord that it was the opinion of the leading statesmen of Europe, including Lord Salisbury, that if Turkey did not avail herself of the present opportunity of settling difficulties with her neighbours, then "there was very nearly an end to the existing state of things in Turkey." Her Majesty's Government were endeavouring to avert this danger by promoting the prompt settlement of "the international frontier questions." With this view England had joined the other European Powers—"the united concert" of which was maintained—in addressing identic and collective notes to the Porte calling on Turkey to carry out the decisions of the Berlin Conference regarding the Greek and Montenegrin frontier (cession of the Dulcigno district to Montenegro being recommended); and the dilatoriness of the Porte in acting on this advice was now being considered by the Great Powers. The noble Earl, furthermore, congratulated Mr. Goschen warmly on the "judgment, firmness, and conciliation" he had shown at Constantinople, where the representatives of the Powers had nearly agreed upon the demands Europe would be justified in making for reforms in Asia Minor. Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice had sent home similarly encouraging news respecting the work of the International Commission in Roumelia. As for the inquiry of Lord Stanley of Alderley regarding any contemplated naval action in Turkish waters, "notwithstanding the general state of affairs in India and China," Earl Granville replied that her Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion that it is impossible Turkey would "resist united Europe;" but, irrespective of any check our forces had sustained from underrating the strength of uncivilised troops, they were determined not to shrink from the responsibility of common action with the other Powers if it should be necessary. After this weighty declaration on the part of the Foreign Secretary, plainly intended for other ears besides those of the questioner, the Earl of Dunraven recurred to Ireland and its distress, but his recommendation of State-aided emigration was not accepted by the Earl of Kimberley as a practicable panacea.

The melting heat of Tuesday did not prevent their Lordships from sitting close upon an hour, and this in spite of an ebullition of political warmth. The Exchequer Bonds Bill having been read the third time and passed, Lord Dorchester's query as to who appointed General Burrows to his command led to a prompt remonstrance from the Duke of Somerset and the Earl of Morley, who dwelt on the unfairness and ungenerous nature of the question, seeing that the General's explanation of the disaster in Afghanistan had not yet arrived. The Under-Secretary for War added that Brigadier-General Burrows had been nominated by the General Commanding-in-Chief in Bombay, the Governor of which had approved the appointment. Lord Dorchester then denied that he had made any charge against General Burrows, in whose defence the Earl of Northbrook then spoke a few words. Lord Strathnairn afterwards informed the Duke of Somerset that he still kept in pickle the rod for Lord Chelmsford, apropos of his conduct of the Zulu War.

COMMONS.

The convalescence of Mr. Gladstone has clearly put the Prime Minister's colleagues more at ease. Encouraged by the knowledge that the right hon. gentleman was regaining health and strength in the verdant glades of Windsor, the Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Bright, and Sir William Harcourt have put on a bolder front than usual, and faced the Opposition with a determination and vigour that have delighted Radical members below the gangway.

As Leader of the House, the Secretary for India on Monday made important statements regarding the conduct of Ministerial measures, and the state of affairs in Afghanistan. The noble Marquis informed Mr. Stanhope and other hon. members that, notwithstanding the unfortunate event that had occurred near Candahar, it was the intention of the Government to carry out a resolve formed some time ago, and at once to withdraw our troops from Cabul to Gundamuck, with the exception of the force which General Roberts was leading to Candahar. This step was approved by General Sir Donald Stewart, who had telegraphed to the Viceroy:—"Nothing remains to be done but to hand over Cabul to the Ameer, who is naturally anxious to establish himself in his capital, and bring his Government into working order." Lord Hartington read this further message from the Marquis of Ripon:—"Major White having joined his regiment in Roberts' division, reports: magnificent force; could go anywhere"; and the noble Lord answered Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett by admitting that Abdurrahman had been a prisoner of Russia, and by drily adding that it was true a small Russian force was advancing through the Turcoman country, "and no doubt towards Herat and Afghanistan, in the same way that General Roberts may be said to be marching towards the Persian or the Russian frontier." Laughter greeted this adroit turning of the sentence: and Ministerial cheers indorsed the declaration that—"A British army is not, in my opinion, retreating from an enemy's country in the face of the severe defeat, as General Roberts and General Phayre are both advancing to meet the enemy."

The Marquis of Hartington subsequently said, with regard to public business, that the Employers' Liability Bill would be proceeded with, likewise the Hares and Rabbits Bill (to which some amendments would be proposed by the Home Secretary), and the Burials Bill. It was also necessary to pass the Census Bill and Expiring Laws Continuance Bill; and it was desirable that the Grain Cargoes Bill, Savings Bank and Money Orders Bills, should be passed. The Vaccination Bill would be dropped. The Indian Budget would be unfolded next Tuesday; and before the close of the Session the Commissioners to inquire into the bribery prevalent in certain boroughs would have to be moved. A desultory conversation on the Ministerial programme was followed by the passing in Committee of Supply of the British Museum votes and a few others.

A pregnant remark on the Greek question was made by Sir Charles Dilke on Monday. Replying to Sir H. Drummond Wolff, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs said her Majesty's Government had at length drawn their objections to the mobilisation of the Greek Army, the other Great Powers having done the same.

The Afghan difficulty led to a smart impromptu debate on Tuesday. Sir W. Palliser, regretting Lord Hartington did not see with him the advisability of retaining a British force at Sherpur to serve as a base for General Roberts, moved the adjournment in order to justify his suggestion, which received the sanction of another military authority in the person of Sir W. Barttelot. But Lord Hartington declined to disturb the arrangements of the military authorities responsible for the Afghan movements, and retorted that if it was necessary for General Roberts to have a base of operations, that base would be better furnished by General Watson in the Khurrum Valley than by General Stewart's force.

This motion for adjournment having been withdrawn, a second motion of the same kind was made by Mr Chaplin in order that he might carp at the large bill-of-fare Lord Hartington had set before the House at the previous sitting. The Marquis of Hartington, in reply, was not wholly unsuccessful in emulating the light, bantering vein which Lord Palmerston used to employ with such good effect on unreasonable critics; and, in the end, Mr. Chaplin found himself supported by only 23 votes against 236. The motion for adjournment was thus decisively rejected.

The Opposition consoled themselves by loudly cheering the new member for Liverpool, Lord Claud Hamilton, upon his entrance with his two colleagues, Lord Sandon and Mr. Whitley.

The Hares and Rabbits Bill was got into Committee a few minutes after midnight on Tuesday. But this step was not reached before an animated discussion on many points had been raised, the salient features of the debate being Mr. Henry Labouchere's lively speech in vainly moving an amendment to extend the provisions to all sorts of game, Sir William Harcourt's ridicule of Mr. Hicks's amendment implying that hares and rabbits might lay eggs, Mr. Bright's crushing answer to Mr. Chaplin and vigorous defence of the bill, and Sir Stafford Northcote's galvanic retort.

The Lords rejection of the Compensation Bill led Mr Forster, on the 5th inst., to make a pertinent appeal to Irish members to assist in preserving the peace in Ireland, and at the same time to state that the Government were fully prepared to maintain order. The Secretary for Ireland later in the day had to oppose Mr. Justin M'Carthy's motion to reconstitute the Royal Commission on the Irish Land Act, so as to secure the representation of tenant farmers; and the motion was negatived by 123 to 49 votes. The following evening Mr. Forster was called upon to calm the fears of Mr. O'Connor Power with regard to the reinforcements ordered to Ireland.

Mr. Arthur Arnold's motion, adverse to the compulsory slaughter at Liverpool of cattle from America, was negatived on the 6th inst., by 194 to 20 votes.

The incapacity or unwillingness of certain members of the Opposition to comprehend the Marquis of Hartington's plain and straightforward statement of the course of Ministerial business occasioned a lively episode on Wednesday. Lord Eustace Cecil exhibited great anxiety to know what would be done on the morrow, and Sir William Harcourt was induced to send for Lord Hartington to answer the question. Obviously important as were the duties detaining the noble Lord at the India Office, the Secretary for India was summoned to repeat what he had explicitly stated early in the week. Lord E. Cecil was in a manner rebuked by the Chairman of Committees for interrupting the consideration of the Hares and Rabbits Bill ere Lord Hartington rose to gratify his curiosity, and reiterate that it would be convenient to adhere to the previous contingent arrangement, and take the Burials Bill on Thursday and the Employers' Liability Bill on Friday. A few more shots were exchanged. Then fresh volleys were fired at the devoted Hares and Rabbits Bill, Mr. Bright defending it with the reasonable remark that it would be inadvisable to vex the tenant with too many restrictions, to which Lord John Manners replied, with more acidity than dignity, that the right hon. gentleman ought to be muzzled.

A meeting of French residents in London was held last Saturday in the auction-rooms of the Baltic, for the purpose of establishing a national society in the metropolis, M. Raili presiding. Professor Cassel read an address which it was resolved should be presented to the French Ambassador. It was resolved to found a Société Nationale Française in London, with the object of giving more cohesion to the large number of resident Frenchmen.

A quarterly court of the governors of the Brompton Hospital for Consumption was held on the 5th inst. After the usual preliminary business the secretary read the report of the committee of management, from which it appeared that Dr. Reginald Thompson (late senior assistant physician) had been elected physician, and Dr. J. Kingston Fowler had been elected sixth assistant physician. Dr. Ewart had been appointed pathologist. In view of the great need of help for the maintenance and extension of the hospital, the committee has applied to several of the City companies for their assistance. Up to that time the committee were enabled to acknowledge the receipt of the following grants:—The Mercers' Company, £105; the Merchant Taylors' Company, £105; the Clockworkers' Company, £105; the Grocers' Company, £100; the Goldsmiths' Company, £100. The following bequests had been announced since the last court:—Viscountess Jocelyn, certain trust funds (contingent and remote); John E. Chalmers, £500, duty free; Miss Astbury, £50, duty free. The number of in-patients admitted since May 27 was 184; discharged, many greatly benefited, 157; died, 15; new out-patient cases, 2184.

HOME NEWS.

M. Challemel-Lacour, the French Ambassador, Lord Derby, and Sir Garnet Wolseley were among the guests of the Fishmongers' Company yesterday week.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, Limited, held at the Mansion House on Monday, a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent was declared.

The governors of the Royal Berkshire Hospital, at Reading, have decided to expend over £10,000 in providing additional comfort and accommodation for the inmates of the institution.

The South Wales Eisteddfod was held at Swansea last week. The competitions were fairly good, but the attendance was not so large as had been provided for.

In London last week 2270 births and 1698 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 1158 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 47, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years.

Sir John Macdonald, the Prime Minister of Canada, received a deputation yesterday week from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the hostile tariffs imposed by Canada on British importations.

The Liverpool election resulted yesterday week in the return of Lord Claud Hamilton, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of 1901 over Mr. Plimsoll. The numbers were—Hamilton, 21,019; Plimsoll, 19,118.

On the recommendation of the Parks and Open Spaces Committee, the Metropolitan Board of Works have decided to drain thirteen acres of Hampstead-heath with the view of forming there a public cricket-ground.

Viscount and Viscountess Folkestone distributed the prizes in connection with the Industrial and Fine-Art Exhibition of the Bow and Bromley Institute on Thursday. The exhibition closes on the 21st.

Nearly 500 Roman Catholics from Manchester and Salford started on Monday for Knock, in Ireland, where apparitions are reported to have been seen. Among the pilgrims were a large number of cripples and other deformed persons.

The Liverpool City Council has resolved to proceed with the first section of a new water supply from Vyrnwy. The scheme is expected to be completed in five years, and will secure an additional supply of 13,000,000 gallons of water per day to Liverpool. The cost of the scheme will be £3,000,000.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who, during the present month, were to have laid a memorial-stone of the new buildings of the North London Hospital for Consumption, at Hampstead, have been compelled to postpone their visit until Oct. 23. To complete the erection £5000 is required.

Carlisle Bridge, Dublin, which has been recently rebuilt, was yesterday week re-named the O'Connell Bridge, by the Lord Mayor, in the presence of a vast crowd. The allusions made to O'Connell were received with loud cheering. Many of the public buildings were hung with flags and banners.

It is stated that Hales Place, Canterbury, the residence for many years of Miss Barbara Hales, a Roman Catholic lady, has been purchased by the Jesuits for the purposes of a college. The sum of 24,000 is to be paid for the property, which includes fifty-seven acres of land. The college is to accommodate 150 students.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the fifth week in July was 82,780, of whom 46,127 were in workhouses, and 36,653 received outdoor relief. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 875, of whom 654 were men, 184 women, and 37 children under sixteen.

At the last examination of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland, Miss Fanny Butter passed her final examination. She has taken the whole of her curriculum at the London School of Medicine for Women and the Royal Free Hospital, and will shortly leave for India to pursue her work as a medical missionary in connection with the Zenana Mission.

The members of the City Guilds Commission met on Monday at Lord Derby's house, in St. James's-square. They first proceeded to take into consideration the best methods to pursue in conducting the inquiry intrusted to them, and afterwards went into the receipts and expenditure of a few of the largest City Guilds.

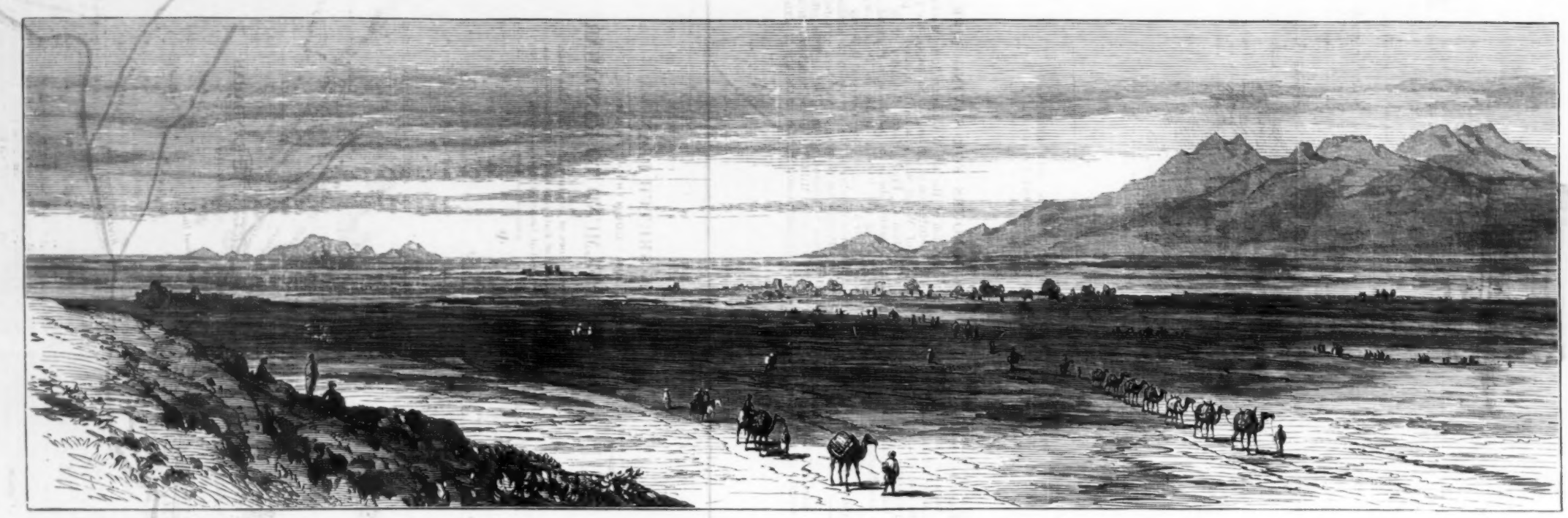
Three new Board schools were opened at Sheffield on Monday, increasing the number now provided by the Board to twenty-five, and the accommodation to 17,000. It was stated that 47,509 scholars are on the rolls of all the elementary schools in Sheffield, but that the average attendance is 33,416.

The eleventh annual Convention of the Home-Rule Confederation of Great Britain opened on Monday morning in the hall of the Irish Literary Institute, Newcastle-on-Tyne. A greater number of delegates were present than at any former convention in recent years. Mr. Parnell, M.P., presided, and other Irish members of Parliament attended.

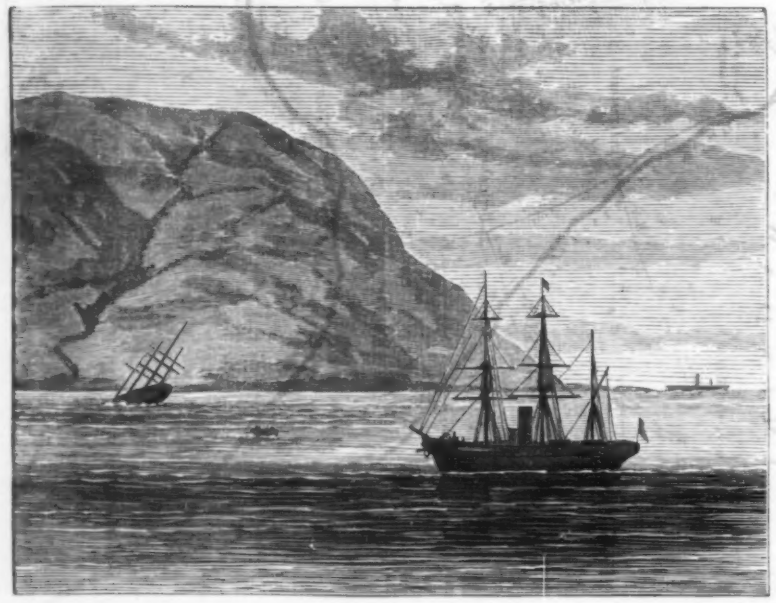
The Albert Victor steam-ship, belonging to the South-Eastern Railway Company, and destined for the Channel service from Folkestone to Boulogne, made her trial passage last Saturday, performing the distance, in the face of a head wind and with a fresh sea, in an hour and a half, the return passage occupying five minutes less time. The Albert Victor, which was built by Messrs. Samuda Brothers, the engines being supplied by Messrs. Penn and Sons, is constructed of steel, and is 250 feet long by 29 broad.

Lady Penrhyn on Monday distributed the annual prizes in connection with the Clio training-ship, which is moored in the Menai Straits, off Bangor, and has now nearly 300 boys on board. The Duke of Westminster, the chairman of the executive committee, with whom the movement originated, presided; and Lord Penrhyn, the Bishop of Bangor, the High Sheriff of Anglesey (Major Platt), Sir Richard Bulkeley, and the Hon. W. E. Sackville West took part in the proceedings. It was stated by Captain Moger, the superintendent of the ship, that the Prince of Wales expressed his pleasure at the appearance of the boys, who recently constituted a guard of honour at Conway, and had become a patron.

Mr. T. Boyd, Crown solicitor for Tipperary, and his two sons, have been fired at by persons wearing black masks. He has received a severe wound in the arm: one of his sons was shot through the lungs, and is not expected to recover, and the other has been slightly wounded in the leg. Mr. H. Isley, of Clenbulloque, King's County, has had a narrow escape of being fired at. His life has been threatened, and on Saturday last a man with a cloak and a crape mask was discovered on the estate. Mr. Isley's servant gave chase to him, but he presented a gun and escaped.—The Royal Marines under orders for Ireland left Chatham last Saturday. After being inspected on their parade-ground, the men were marched to the dockyard, where they embarked on the Humber troop-ship, under the supervision of Staff-Captain Batt, Queen's harbour master. The Assistance troop-ship arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday, and on Monday embarked marines for Ireland, sailing the same day for Devonport, to receive another contingent.



THE AFGHAN WAR: VALLEY OF THE HELMUND, LOOKING OVER SUNGBUR, TOWARDS HYZERABAD AND SUNGIN.
FROM A SKETCH BY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR M. A. BIDDULPH, K.C.B.



WRECK OF THE LUKE OF LANCASTER, AND NORTH SIDE OF JEBEL SUKHUR, IN THE RED SEA.—SEE PAGE 166.

KENSINGTON NEW TOWNHALL.

On Saturday the new Townhall of Kensington, adjoining what has been hitherto the Kensington Vestry-Hall, and nearly opposite the Metropolitan District Railway station in High-street, was opened by Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck, and the Duke of Teck. A guard of honour, consisting of a detachment of the 2nd Middlesex Artillery Volunteers, under Captain M'Minn, were drawn up outside the entrance. The Royal party was received by the Rev. E. Carr Glyn, Vicar, and the building committee, with Major-General Boileau at its head. Among those present were Lord Kensington (who laid the foundation-stone of the hall); Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., Mr. Firth, M.P., the Hon. E. C. Curzon, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James M'Garel Hogg, Bart., M.P. (Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works), Sir Joseph Bazalgette, Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson, Professor Gladstone, the members of the Kensington Vestry, the chairmen of several district boards, and others. Her Royal Highness was conducted by the grand staircase to the entrance of the large hall, where the key of the door was presented by the Vicar, on behalf of the vestry, and the Duchess and visitors entered the large hall. The Rev. E. Carr Glyn having offered up a suitable prayer, her Royal Highness declared the hall open, and the Duke of Teck expressed the satisfaction it had given the Duchess and himself to be present. The new Townhall, which is constructed of Portland stone, has been erected from the designs and under the supervision of Mr. Robert Walker, architect. It has a stately front of mixed Renaissance style, with square windows and doorway to the ground-floor, but round-arched windows above, relieved by Corinthian columns and pilasters; over these are a Grecian frieze and pediment, surmounted by a mansard roof. The

NEW TOWNHALL, KENSINGTON.

CAPTAIN G. F. HARRIS, 3RD BUFFS, DECORATED AT WIMBLEDON BY THE PRINCESS OF WALES FOR SAVING LIFE.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT W. N. JUSTICE, 17TH REGIMENT, KILLED IN THE ACTION AT KHUSHK-I-NAKHUD.

building contains, besides all the accommodation necessary for the vestry and the other offices of the parish, a large hall 91 ft. long by 46 ft. wide, which may be used for meetings, or concerts, or other entertainments. The windows of this hall are ornamented with medallion portraits in stained-glass of celebrated persons historically connected with old and new Kensington, among them being likenesses of the Queen, of Lord Holland, of Fox, Addison, and Thackeray.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT JUSTICE.

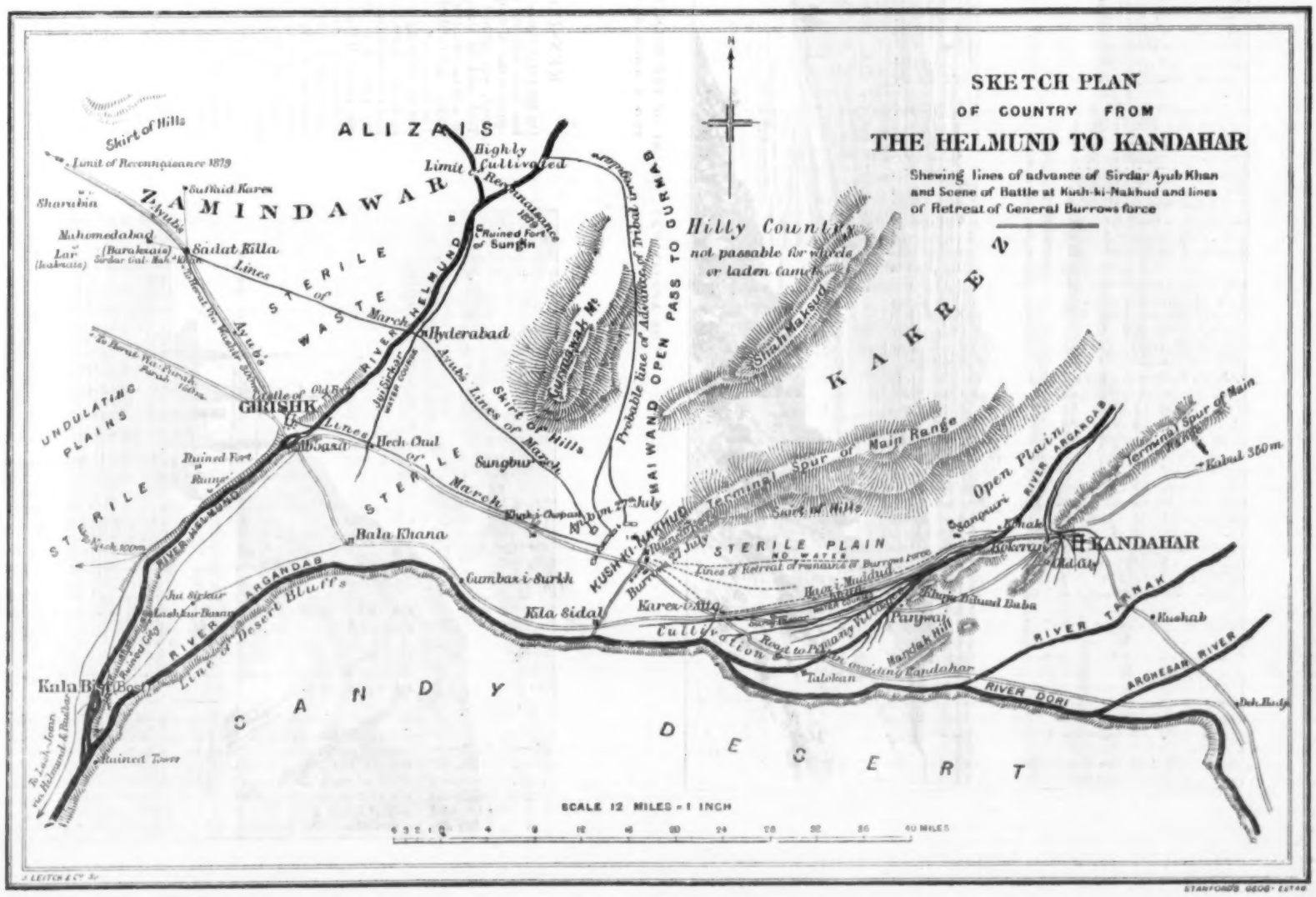
Lieutenant William Napier Justice, of the 17th (Leicestershire) Regiment, was killed in the recent action at Khushk-i-Nakhud, near Candahar, while officiating as Quartermaster of the 30th Bombay Native Infantry (Jacob's Rifles). He was the only son of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Annesley, Justice of the Madras Staff Corps. He was born on Jan. 6, 1857, and was educated at the Cheltenham College. He obtained a direct commission in the 17th Regiment by competition, and in 1876 accompanied the second battalion to India. In 1879 he was appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, and, after serving a short time with the 21st Marine Battalion, was transferred to Jacob's Rifles.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Elliott and Fry.

Mr. Chesterman is the present Master Cutler of Sheffield. His name was misspelt in our last issue.

HONOURS FOR SAVING LIFE.

At the conclusion of the last Wimbledon Rifle Meeting, just before the distribution of prizes, on Saturday, the 24th ult., the Princess of Wales was graciously pleased to pin to the breast of Captain G. Fred. Harris the order of St. John of Jerusalem, of which she is the patroness in England, awarded to him for saving five lives at a fire in Dublin, which was mentioned in our account of the ceremonial that day. Captain Harris is the only member of the services in possession of this distinction. Permission to wear it has been granted by his Royal Highness Commanding in Chief. This officer was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, from which he received his commission in 1858, at the age of sixteen. He



was appointed to the 2nd battalion of the 20th Regiment, then in course of formation at Clonmel. Having obtained a certificate of the highest class from the School of Musketry, he became Regimental Instructor of Musketry, and performed the duties during a long tour of foreign service. He was in India, China, and Japan (the 20th being the first English regiment ever landed there); again in China, Natal, the Mauritius, and British Caffraria. Having obtained the necessary certificate he was appointed Superintendent of Gymnasia to the Dublin, Belfast, and Curragh districts, which post he held from 1872 to 1874. He was transferred to the Buffs last July, and holds a certificate from the School of Military Equitation at Canterbury. His services have been already recognised by the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire. At a chapter of the sixth or English "Langue" of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, held at the Chancery, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, on June 23, the following resolution was entered on the records:—"That the silver medal of the order be awarded to Captain G. F. Harris, 3rd Foot (the Buffs), in recognition of conspicuous gallantry shown by him on the night of Sept. 19, 1877, in saving, at imminent personal danger, the lives of five persons from a fire in Charlemont-street, Dublin, and in subsequently removing, alone and unaided, at still further risk, a quantity of paraffin oil from the premises, and so preventing the fire spreading to the adjacent house, a female orphanage."

The Portrait of Captain Harris is from a photograph by W. and A. H. Fry, of Brighton.

A WRECK IN THE RED SEA.

A sketch by Mr. J. C. Long, third officer of the Peninsular and Oriental steam-ship Australian, has been sent us from Aden, which represents the wreck of the steamer Duke of Lancaster, near Mocha, on the Arabian coast of the Red Sea. This disaster occurred on the night of the 12th ult., when the vessel got ashore on the north end of Jebel Sukhur, a small mountainous island there. Having gone full speed astern after she struck the ground, she immediately swung round, and went stern on to a rock, on which she hung, with her fore part up to the main hatchway in deep water. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Australia, passing on her way to Calcutta, took all the passengers and crew of the ship-wrecked vessel, except the chief officer and five men, who stayed to take charge of the wreck. Most of the passengers came on board in a very pitiable condition, some of them in their night-dresses, having lost the whole of their effects, and having been out on the rocks all night. But no lives were lost by this disaster.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barry, D. T., to be Rector of Fishley, Norwich.
Bennett, Theophilus; Chaplain to the Coast Guard, Poole Harbour.
Blyth, Edward Hamilton; Vicar of Margate, Kent.
Claughton, Thomas Legh; Vicar of St. Mary, Kidderminster.
Coxe, Hilgrove; Vicar of Pyrton, Oxon.
Coar, C. J.; Principal Chaplain Head Quarters Eastern District at Colchester.
Cousens, E. H. F.; Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Tewkesbury.
Craig, H. Tudor; Chaplain to the Forces at Winchester.
Fountaine, H. T.; Vicar of St. Matthew, Sutton Bridge, Lincolnshire.
Gregory, John; Vicar of St. Mary's, Far Cotton, Northampton.
Hardy, C. R. W.; Vicar of St. Margaret's, Underriver, Kent.
Haslam, John Horseley; Vicar of St. Matthias, Birmingham.
Jacquet, James Henry; Vicar of Tilmanstone, Kent.
Lambert, Brooke, late Vicar of Tamworth; Vicar of Greenwich.
Leigh, Walter; Curate of Aston Episcopi and Broughton Hackett.
Lindsay, John; Incumbent of St. John the Baptist, West Derby.
Pearson, Allwyn Ward; Rector of St. Margaret's, Canterbury.
Snell, A.; Honorary Canon of St. Alban's.
Tomkins, H. A. C.; Vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Wick.
Turner, G. W.; Vicar of St. Jude's, Eldon.
White, John Benny; Vicar of Radford, Semele.—*Guardian.*

The Bishop of London has discontinued his attendance at London House on Mondays till further notice.

A memorial window, by Mr. Kempe, to John Kettlewell, the Non-juror and well-known divine, has been dedicated in Brompton church, near Northallerton, his native place.

On the 4th inst. the members of the Church of England Scripture Readers' Society were entertained by Lord Ebury at Moor Park.

The new choir-stalls in the nave of Rochester Cathedral, in memory of the late Mr. Philip Cazenove, have been completed, and add greatly to the appearance of that portion of the old cathedral.

The Archbishop of York has addressed a letter to the archdeacons of the diocese desiring them to request the clergy to read the prayer for fine weather next Sunday morning and evening, and to exhort their congregations to increased piety.

The Rev. W. J. Thompson, Curate of Hornsey, has received from the Vicar and parishioners of St. Bartholomew, Cambridge-road, a handsome pocket communion service, as a parting token of their esteem and goodwill.

The Church of St. George, Camberwell, was reopened on Sunday with special services, after having undergone a thorough repair, by the Rev. W. G. Martin, M.A., who took for his text the fourth verse of the 122nd Psalm, "I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the house of the Lord."

The Rev. J. H. Barber has been licensed by the Bishop to the Curacy of St. Olave, Hart-street, with All Hallows, Staining, in the City of London. On resigning his previous appointment, Mr. Barber received an address with a purse of 200 guineas, at a public meeting of the parishioners and friends of St. Barnabas, South Lambeth, where he had acted as Curate in charge for about six years.

General Higginson, C.B., and the officers of the brigade of Guards have made a handsome presentation to the Rev. R. C. Halpin, their chaplain for seventeen years, on his resigning that position. It consists of an address, accompanied by a silver salver, with inscription. Miss Halpin, his daughter, was also presented with a silver tea service in recognition of her zeal in founding, and for several years carrying on, the volunteer chapel choir. To these tokens of regard is added a purse of £100.

The Bishop of Manchester preached on Sunday at the evening service of the 4th battalion Staffordshire Volunteers, now in camp at Oxley. He referred to the necessity of soldiers being trained to discipline and endurance, and said that the whole of English society needed a little discipline to make it orderly and sound. There were great chasms in it and disorganisation everywhere, and what was wanted was greater national unity amongst us, founded upon the high idea of patriotism.

Lady Louisa Mills laid the foundation-stone of a mission church in the St. Stephen's district of Lewisham on Saturday last. The additional accommodation has been rendered necessary by the extensive building operations recently carried on in the neighbourhood. The site was purchased for £1039, and the church, which is to accommodate 600 worshippers, is estimated to cost £6000 when completed. A sum of £183 was placed on the foundation-stone in purses and other forms towards the erection of the church. Sir Charles Mills, M.P., at a subsequent luncheon, remarked that at no time in our history had it been more important to make a united effort to extend the usefulness of the Church.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, on Sunday week, the Rev. E. Capel Cure, the Rector, commended to the sympathy of his congregation the Consumption Hospital at Brompton, which had done a most excellent work, though hindered by want of sufficient accommodation. The committee were, however, entirely expending Miss Read's legacy in building a new wing, which would give 137 more beds for in-patients. This new extension would entail an additional expenditure of £10,000 a year; and towards meeting this the Rector made an earnest appeal, especially asking for fresh annual subscriptions. The collections amounted to £54 14s. 8d.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

LONDON.

The following have passed the First M.B. Examination:—

ENTIRE EXAMINATION.

First Division.—Herbert Hatfield Back, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Harry Poole Berry, Guy's Hospital; John Metcalf Beverley, Owens College; Edward Hargrave Booth, Guy's Hospital; Walter Tyrrell Brooks, King's College; Thomas Edward Carter, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Joseph Collier, Owens College; George Frederick Cooper, St. Thomas's Hospital; Edward Alfred Dingley, University College; John Clement Ellison, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Charles Silvester Evans, St. Thomas's Hospital; William Heaton Horrocks, Owens College; Charles Montague Handfield Jones, St. Mary's Hospital; Joseph Herbert Lister, Guy's Hospital; Sidney Harris Cox Martin, B.Sc., University College; Paul Frank Moline, University College; Walker Overend, B.Sc., St. Bartholomew's Hospital; John Alfred Parry Price, Guy's Hospital; Edith Shove, London School of Medicine for Women; Robert Henry Scones Spicer, B.Sc., St. Mary's and Guy's Hospitals; Lockhart Edward Walker Stephens, Guy's Hospital; St. Clair Thomson, King's College; Edward Waldemar von Tunzelmann, University College; Clement Bernard Vossey, Owens College; William Canac Wilkinson, B.A. Syd., University College; Sidney Worthington, Guy's Hospital.

Second Division.—William Coade Adams, University College; Rayner D. Batten, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Hugh R. Beevor, King's College; James Berry, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Benjamin Bertram, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Harry Campbell, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Augustus H. Cook, University College; Cecil W. Cunnington, King's College; William T. F. Davies, Guy's Hospital; John R. Day, University College; Charles R. Elgood, University College; Joseph Faulkner, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; John A. Gray, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; William D. Halliburton, B.Sc., University College; John W. G. Healy, King's College; Arthur H. N. Lewers, University College; Robert G. Lynam, King's College; Nicholas P. Marsh, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; John W. Nicholson, Guy's Hospital; Frederic H. Norvill, King's College; Charles J. Parkinson, Owens College; Charles J. Pike, University College; Guy D. Porter, King's College; Samuel Rabbeth, King's College; Bernard C. Scott, Middlesex Hospital; Henry D. Waugh, B.A., B.Sc., University College; Arthur H. Wilson, Royal Infirmary, Liverpool; Louis E. Wood, St. Mary's Hospital.

Excluding Pathology: 1st division—George J. Lady, King's College; Robert Parry, Guy's Hospital; Charles A. Payne, St. Bartholomew's Hospital. 2nd division—Harry L. R. Dent, King's College; Robert F. Fox, London Hospital; Charles E. Richmond, Owens College.

Physiology only: 2nd division—Arthur W. Dingley, University College.

The Gilchrist trustees have established in University College Engineering Scholarships of the annual value of £150. Two Entrance Scholarships, each of £35 per annum and tenable for two years, will be offered for competition in September next.

At Lancing College the following have been elected to open exhibitions:—Seniors.—A. E. Russell, G. S. Fowler; highly commended, J. Sankey. Juniors.—G. F. Wallace, C. R. Pagden.

The Charity Commissioners have prepared a new draught scheme for dealing with Christ's Hospital, the principal clauses of which (says the *Globe*) are as follows:—The schools of the foundation shall be hospital and boarding schools for boys and girls respectively, and such schools respectively shall be maintained in the present school buildings of the foundation in London and at Hertford, until other suitable buildings shall be provided as hereinafter directed. The boys' schools shall be called respectively the Upper or Grecian School, the Middle School, and the Lower School; and the girls' schools shall be called respectively the Upper School and the Lower School.

The Midsummer prize distribution in connection with King's School, Peterborough, took place on the 3rd inst., the Rev. Professor Westcott, D.D., presiding.

Colonel Stanley, M.P., presented the prizes to the successful pupils at the Lancaster Royal Grammar School, on Tuesday, the 3rd inst. In doing so he referred to the benefits of a classical education, and remarked that it was not unbecoming in him, as his father's son, to tell the boys that when his father filled the highest place which a subject could fill in this country, and even in the moments when his limbs were racked by disease and pain, he found it a source of pleasure to labour at translating one of the standard classics, and in turn to produce a work which he (Colonel Stanley) hoped had become one of the standard classics of this country. He was glad to remind them also that they had at the present time at the head of affairs one who was distinguished as a profound classical scholar and as an author, and who was able to testify to the fullest extent to the enjoyment that an acquaintance with the classics would afford to a man of mature years and of a fully-occupied public life.

IN THE HOLIDAYS.

Now for a while thy feet have stayed their roaming,
Amid God's fairest works to find a rest,
Where calm-eyed Peace comes to thee in the gloaming,
And Contemplation soothes thine anxious breast.

The crush and turmoil of the world have taught thee
The priceless value of these days serene,
And all the burdens that the Past hath brought thee
Seem now like shadows in the distance seen.

Amongst the grass the starry flowers are shining,
And low winds whisper through the trembling trees,—
Weak heart, thou hast no reason for repining
While Earth is bright with beauties such as these!

Forget awhile Life's labours and its losses,
And bid thine earthward hopes and cravings cease,
Then, though thy soul were worn with daily crosses,
These tranquil hours shall bring thee perfect peace.

And when our rest, like some sweet dream, hath ended,
And we resume the crowding tasks of life,
We shall not feel so weak and unbefriended,
Alone contending in a hopeless strife.

For He who spreads these scenes of quiet beauty
Appoints each soul its cross and its reward;
And, while we tread the rugged path of Duty,
We follow in the footsteps of our Lord.

EMILY MOORHOUSE SPEIGHT.

The Queen has appointed the Earl of Bessborough, Baron Dowse, the O'Conor Don, Mr. Arthur MacMorrough Kavanagh, and Mr. William Shaw, Commissioners to inquire and report upon the working and operation of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act 1870, and the Acts amending the same, and whether any and what further amendments of the law are necessary or expedient, with a view (firstly) to improve the relation of landlord and tenant in Ireland, and (secondly) to facilitate the purchase by tenants of their holdings. Sir George Young, Bart., is the Secretary.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS AT SHOEBURYNESS.

The whole of the seventy-seven detachments of the Volunteer Artillery, forming the First Division of the camp at Shoeburyness for 1880, arrived at their destination before evening on Sunday, the 1st inst. Most of them were in camp on Saturday, and were ready for church parade on Sunday morning. The prizes for the week amounted to £600.

The official list places the prize-winners on Monday, the 2nd inst., in the following order:—£45, given by the Prince of Wales, won by Sergeant Hewitt's detachment, 4th East York; £20, by National Artillery Association, Sergeant McEwen's detachment, 1st Midlothian; £15, by National Artillery Association, to 7th Detachment 1st London; £10, by Captain Fawcus, 4th Durham; to the Gillingham Detachment, 1st Kent; £5, by the National Artillery Association, 12th Detachment 3rd Middlesex. Certificates were awarded to the 1st detachment 1st Surrey and the Norwich Detachment 1st Norfolk, each having obtained the score to twelve within the allotted time.

On Tuesday, the 3rd inst., prizes of the aggregate value of £80 were competed for with the 40-pounder Armstrong gun, at 1600 and 2000 yards, sea ranges. The 4th East York detachment, which carried off the Prince of Wales's prize on Monday, fired four rounds under five minutes, and scored two direct hits. The first and second prizes in the repository competition fell to the 2nd Middlesex and 1st Sussex detachments.

The 2nd Middlesex on Wednesday, the 4th inst., won the Lords and Commons prize for the best practice with the 40-pounder Armstrong, making three direct hits in five minutes fifty-five seconds. Colonel Keate, R.A., reviewed the volunteers.

On Thursday, the 5th inst., the competition with the 10-inch muzzle-loading gun and a repository competition brought the work of the first division to a successful close. The Corporation of London and the City Companies' Challenge Cup was won by the first and second detachments of 3rd Middlesex. The 1st Northumberland and the 1st Sussex carried off both the Association prizes, and the 2nd Middlesex, 1st Sussex, and 3rd Middlesex took the three repository prizes. The men were inspected by Colonel Hastings, Commandant of the Garrison, who complimented them on their work.

The detachment forming the first division marched out of the camp at Shoeburyness yesterday week. Colonel Keate issued a camp order, expressing his approbation of the manner in which all ranks had performed their duties.

The second contingent arrived in camp during Saturday and Sunday last. As was the case last week, the command is divided into four brigades; the first being commanded by Major Grayson, of the 1st Lancashire. It is composed of sixteen detachments from Lancashire, three from Kent, and three from Devon. Major Urquhart has charge of the second brigade. Seven of his detachments come from Essex, thirteen from Kent, and three from Forfar. Major M'Kenzie, of the 2nd Durham, commands the third brigade, which, with the exception of one detachment, is made up of twenty detachments from Durham. The fourth brigade has for its chief Major Strandring, of the 7th Lancashire. It is formed up of three detachments of Cheshire men, three from the Cinque Ports, five of the 2nd Lancashire, four from Gloucester, one from Norfolk, three from Edinburgh, and two from East York. The report of this week's doings is unavoidably deferred.

Two provisional battalions of volunteers, composed of members of metropolitan regiments, went to Aldershott last Saturday for a week's drill in the Camp of Exercise, taking the places in the 1st and 3rd Brigades at Cox-hill and Rushmore, respectively, that were vacated by the 1st Provisional Battalion and Artists' Rifles. The 4th Provisional Battalion, which paraded in the afternoon at Somerset House, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat Taylor, was formed principally of members of the 49th Middlesex (Post Office) Corps, the full strength of the battalion being brought up by 139 of the 26th Middlesex (Customs and Docks) Rifles and a few men of the Civil Service Corps. The 5th Provisional Battalion, though larger, was of a more heterogenous character, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Farrell, of the 4th Kent, consisting of his own regiment, of the 2nd London, of the 3rd Middlesex, of the 2nd Surrey, of the 6th Surrey, and of the 1st Tower Hamlets. Both battalions left Waterloo by special train, and on arriving at their destination at once took up their duties with the regular brigades to which they are attached until Saturday (to-day). The four battalions of volunteers who were in camp at Aldershott for the past week returned to their homes, after passing satisfactory inspections at the hands of the general officers under whose command they have temporarily been.

The official inspection of the 2nd (late 9th) Kent Artillery Brigade took place last Saturday at Plumstead, where the regiment has its head-quarters and guns.

The prize-meeting of the B, D, and F companies of the London Scottish was held at Wimbledon, when the following were the chief winners:—The first prize in B Company went to Quartermaster-Sergeant Michie; the Rob Roy Challenge Cup of F Company was won by Private W. D. Little; and the Waterloo Challenge Cup and £3 10s. was carried off by Private A. Little. The leading score for the D Company was made by Private Wright.

The Nursery Prizes of the South Middlesex were competed for at the Wormwood-scrubbs, Corporal Holman and Private Challens making the two best scores.

A match was fired last week at Hythe between teams of twelve men each from the Scots Guards and the London Rifle Brigade, when the former were successful by seven points.

At the meeting of the Yorkshire Association last week on Strensell-common, Sergeant Thirlway (Ripon) and Private Denley (York) won the West Riding Bronze Medals of the National Rifle Association, Private Mackereth (Scarborough) won that for the North Riding, and Staff Sergeant Kirk (Hull) the East Riding Medal.

The 37th Middlesex, who were encamped at Hampstead during the past week, brought their work to close on Saturday afternoon by a series of athletic sports.

At the Lincoln 2nd Battalion competition at Sleaford yesterday week the firing was exceptionally good. Corporal Tinkler, of Stamford, won the Lord Lieutenant's Cup, value twenty guineas.

The third annual Army rifle meeting was concluded on Saturday at the camp ranges, Aldershott. Prizes to the value of 475 were offered for competition. In the match for the regimental trophy, the Royal Engineer train were the victors. The 4th Hussars were the first in the cavalry mounted competition. In the match, Army v. Volunteers, the latter defeated the regulars. Major Rook, 53rd Regiment, won the championship.

About 6000 regulars and volunteers had a field-day on Tuesday, in the Long Valley, under the direction of General Sir Daniel Lysons.

A torpedo sham battle took place on Tuesday off Fort Monckton, near Portsmouth.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The second half of the Sussex fortnight began very auspiciously at Brighton, where there was an immense attendance; and, for a wonder, the weather was all that could be desired. Of course, Goodwood carried off the palm as far as the class of animals engaged in the various stakes were concerned; but, descending to quantity, Brighton was well to the fore, as almost every race brought out a capital field. Despite the fact that Parole (8 st. 12 lb.) has made nearly a dozen unsuccessful essays this season, he was once more backed very heavily by the public for the Brighton Stakes, and started with the call of everything. However, as we remarked last week, the old horse is fairly "played out;" and the same thing may be said of Advance (8st. 8 lb.), who is always at it, either on the flat or over hurdles. Bay Archer (8 st. 9 lb.) ran well; but the Tupgill stable is in irresistible form at present, and Humbert (7 st. 4 lb.), proving to be just "i' the vein," disposed of his field very easily indeed. After King of Scotland's capital form with Lady Chelmsford at Sandown Park it was strange that his chance for the Corporation Stakes should be almost entirely overlooked, and backers who accepted 6 to 4 about Voluptuary and Thurio had the mortification of seeing Mr. Ellam's grandly-bred colt win in a canter. For some unaccountable reason the Brighton Cup secured only a very poor entry, and it was found impossible to fulfil one of the conditions—that four horses, the property of different owners, should start for it. Still the lessees, rather than allow the race to fall through, waived this clause, and Mr. Crawfurd's pair—Bay Archer and Edelweiss—were opposed by the irrepressible Advance and Solver, as was the case at Goodwood, a declaration to win with Bay Archer was made, and when Edelweiss had completely settled the other pair he was pulled up to allow his stable companion to pass the post first. Of course, this was strictly justifiable, still, Mr. Crawfurd's policy is very mysterious, as, though he has only won one insignificant race this season, Edelweiss has been completely exposed, and has earned fully a stone more than he would otherwise have had in the Cesarewitch. After the form he showed on the previous day, King of Scotland was greatly fancied for the Rottingdean Plate, but he ran ungenerously at the finish, and succumbed to Fortissimo. Notwithstanding this defeat, he was pulled out again on the Friday, and, with odds of 3 to 1 on him, was well beaten by the Favonius—Bawbee filly, who, being in the same stable, was scarcely backed for a shilling. One of the most interesting races of the week was the contest between Charibert and Valentino in the Rous Stakes, and, as Mr. Rothschild's very speedy colt was in receipt of no less than 25 lb. for the year, it is not surprising that the bookmakers fielded strongly; however, Lord Falmouth's cast-off appears invincible this season, and added another to his long and unbroken roll of victories.

In spite of all the reverses that they sustained at Brighton, backers turned up in great force at Lewes, where fortune is generally kind to them. Matters fared a little better with them than on the previous days of the week, and they must have wound up with a heavy balance on the wrong side. The first day's racing will be ever memorable for the extraordinary finish in the Astley Stakes. Scobell, Wandering Nun, and Mazurka finished a dead-heat, and only a head behind them came Cumberland and Thora, who were also exactly level as they passed the judge's chair. Very properly, such a punishing race was not run over again, and Scobell walked over, the stake being divided between the three. The Lewes Plate fell to the unlucky Montrose, who seemed doomed to constantly finish "a good second." A capital day's sport on Saturday was ruined by the awful weather, the rain descending in such torrents that fielders and backers alike devoted their best energies to sheltering themselves from the downpour. The Priory Stakes went to Althotas, who seemed wonderfully freshened up by his short rest, and proved far too good for Mazurka. The class of animals engaged in the County Cup was by no means up to the sample of many former years, and the useful Essayez had little difficulty in disposing of Precious, Discount, and four others. Luckily, there was little betting on the Lewes Handicap before the numbers went up, or the withdrawal of Exeter and Discord would have cost backers a good deal of money. Even then they were not happy in their efforts to find the winner, as Mr. Dodd (6 st. 12 lb.) was not much fancied, his 7 lb. penalty frightening many who might otherwise have supported him.

We may safely pass over Kempton Park for the present, but the Redcar meeting calls for a line or two, as some of the Leger horses ran in the Great National Breeders' Foal Stakes. Apollo and Jenny Howlett both performed very moderately, and as Experiment, who had very little pull in the weights with either of them, was good enough to win, the road seems clearer than ever for the placed horses in the Derby to repeat their performance at Doncaster.

The Canterbury cricket week was fairly fortunate with regard to weather, and some very fine play was exhibited. A most exciting finish between Eleven of England and Thirteen of Kent resulted in favour of the county by three wickets, a victory mainly due to the splendid batting of the Hon. Ivo Bligh (not out, 69). Mr. F. Penn (56 and 16) also did good service. On the other side, the Hon. A. Lyttelton (not out, 71) played a grand innings, and the bowling of Morley and Shaw was as effective as it invariably is. Gentlemen of England v. Gentlemen of Kent ended in a draw, the scoring being very heavy on both sides. The Hon. Ivo Bligh (23 and 75), Lord Harris (71), and Mr. F. Penn (74), were all in great form; and, for England, the Hon. A. Lyttelton (120) and Mr. R. A. H. Mitchell (65) were the principal contributors to a fine score of 363. Lancashire has beaten Derbyshire by 65 runs; and Lancashire v. Yorkshire ended in a draw, greatly in favour of the latter. The Australians, who defeated Gloucestershire cleverly last week, after the game seemed all against them, are still pursuing their victorious career all over the country, and it will be a thousand pities if a really representative team cannot be got together to play them at the Oval before the close of the season.

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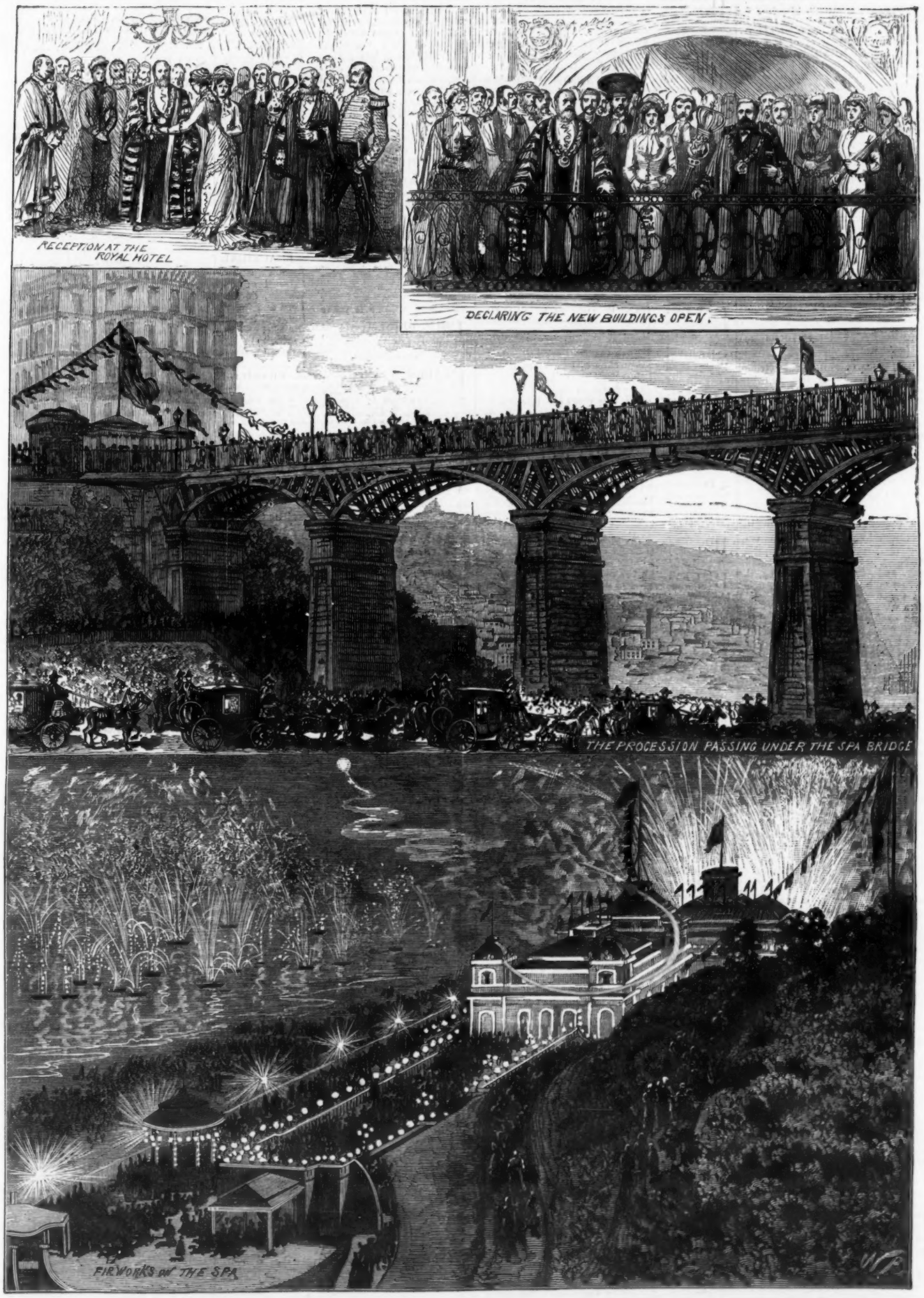

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THE ABOVE CONFIRMED.

"Prattville, Ala., Nov. 29, 1878.—The Botanic Medicine Co., Buffalo, N.Y.—Gentlemen,—I weigh 315 lb. I am a member of the oil firm of Telfair, Snedeker, and Rucker, 88, John-street, New York. I am constantly travelling. Have intended to write to get some of your Anti-Fat, but have been waiting to come across some one who has actually taken your medicine. So to-day I have the gratification of interviewing Mr. George Boyd, of Prattville. He informs me that he reduced himself from 229 to 158 pounds in four months. "Yours truly, COL. HOUSTON RUCKER."

Hundreds of letters similar to the above have been received by the Botanic Medicine Company, confirming their statements relative to the efficacy of Allan's Anti-Fat in cases of Obesity. Sold by Chemists the world over. Send stamp for pamphlet.
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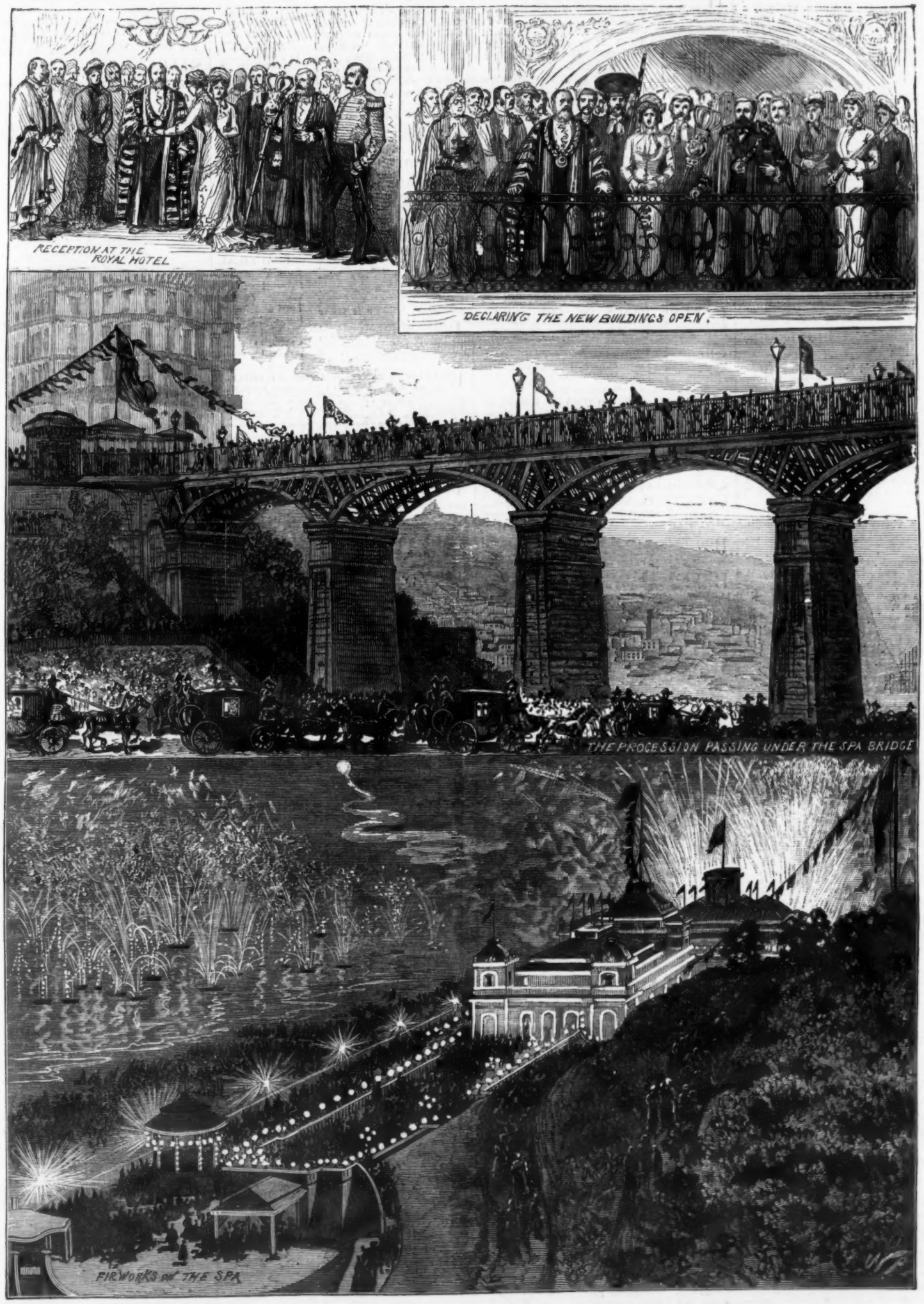


OPENING OF THE NEW SPA BUILDINGS AT SCARBOROUGH BY THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

The Extra Supplement.

"SINKING DESPATCHES."

This picture, by Mr. W. H. Overend, which was in the late Exhibition of the Royal Academy, reminds us of stories of naval adventure in the great French war from ninety to seventy years ago; the officers' uniforms, and the sailor's pigtail, being evidently of that historical period. It may further be conjectured that the scene is laid either in the West Indies or on the West Coast of Africa, from the presence of the unfortunate negro boatman, probably a Krooman, who is falling back shot with a musket-bullet from the approaching enemy's boat. There is no chance of escape from destruction or capture, as the superior powers of the swiftly-advancing foe, in a ten-oared launch, with three officers and a score of rowing or fighting men, forbid the hope alike of resistance and of getting away. In this painful situation it has become the duty of the officer in charge of despatches, which he may have been ordered to carry from a ship in the offing to the commander of a blockaded port, to cast his despatch-box into the sea, that its secrets may not be rifled and exposed to hostile eyes. We see him on the point of dropping the box into the water, as he sits in the stern-sheets of the small pair-oared boat, steering it with the tiller-rope in his left-hand, while keeping a sharp look-out astern to prevent being run down by the enemy. After this, let us expect that he will surrender and find the honourable treatment due to a brave and faithful servant of his nation's flag at sea.

THE SPA AT SCARBOROUGH.

The opening, by the Lord Mayor of London, on Monday week, of the new buildings for public entertainment connected with the Spa at Scarborough, was mentioned in our last. The Grand Hall, indeed, was opened last year on the first day of June; and to this have now been added a theatre on the upper floor, a reading-room, a billiard-room, a conservatory, a café and buffet, and a series of promenades at different levels, on the terraces, upon the roof, and in the galleries surrounding the hall, which offer great attractions to the visitors of the Spa. The buildings extend a length of 242 ft., and the central block rises to the height of 75 ft. above the promenade; each of the towers has also an extra storey and mansard roof. The entire dimensions of the grand hall are 140 ft. long by 100 ft. wide, but much space all round is devoted to the broad promenade, leaving 54 ft. by 64 ft. as the area to be occupied by seats for the audience at concerts and other performances. The height is 56 ft. The upper hall, now appropriated to a theatre, is 100 ft. long, 60 ft. wide, and 40 ft. high; the other apartments are very commodious. These buildings occupy the site of the Spa Saloon, on the Cliffs, erected in 1858 from the designs of Sir Joseph Paxton, together with the site of the old Gothic Hall, built in 1837 by Wyatt, and now pulled down; the Spa Saloon was destroyed by fire in 1876. The architects have been Messrs. Verity and Hunt, of Regent-street. Mr. John Barry, of Scarborough, has been the general contractor. The festivities of last week continued, with agreeable variations, during three days. Our Illustrations show the reception of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress by the Mayor and Mayoress of Scarborough; the ceremony of declaring the new buildings open; the decorations of the Cliff Bridge, which connects the town with the Spa, there being a fine road passing across at a height of 100 ft. above the sands; and the fireworks displayed at night on the Spa, and in a flotilla of boats on the bay in front of it, which afforded a spectacle of great beauty. The Lord Mayor of London was accompanied there by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. The metropolitan civic dignitaries also this week visit Bournemouth, in like manner, to assist the Town Commissioners to open the new pier.

COLLECTIONS OF POETRY.

The publication, by Messrs. Smith and Elder, of *Selections from the Poetical Works of Robert Browning*, was noticed some time ago. A second series is now put before us, in which the admirers of Mr. Browning's mode of thought and manner of utterance will find some of his most characteristic "psychological idylls," as they have been aptly styled, boring deep into the profound inner consciousness of man's moral being, and showing what lies at the bottom. With regard to the experiences and capabilities of the spiritual life, nothing of its kind can go closer to the heart of the matter than "Fears and Scruples," which has the form of an enigma; or than the supposed last discourse of the Apostle John, in his dying hour, reported by one of the disciples who attended "A Death in the Desert." Contrasting such intensely devout treatment of a religious theme with the tone of "Bishop Blougram's Apology," or with "Mr. Sludge, the Medium," the tremendous interval between one mood or disposition and another is powerfully realised. In the well-known "Soliloquy in the Spanish Cloister," in "The Heretic's Tragedy, a Middle Age Interlude," and in the customary insults to the Jews of Rome on "Holy Cross Day," we see the ecclesiastical perversion of religion yet more flagrantly exposed. Mr. Browning has dealt with the different bearings of this motive in human nature, as modified by other interests and affections, under a variety of aspects, and with great force of dramatic conception.

A second volume of the *Selection from the Poetry of Elizabeth Barrett Browning* has likewise been issued. It contains, towards the end, the whole of "Casa Guidi Windows," and several of the "Poems before Congress," in which, from 1848 to 1859, Mrs. Browning, then residing at Florence, expressed her ardent sympathy with Italian patriotism. Many of the other pieces, not like these associated with stirring outward realities of contemporary public history, have the fault of excessive moral introspection and self-contemplation, which beset much of our imaginative literature at the time. "A Vision of Poets" is the longest of these; and we have also "The Poet's Vow," "The Poet," "The Seraph and Poet," "The Poet and the Bird;" besides "The Soul's Travelling" and "The Fourfold Aspect;" all profoundly meditative, and inspired with a religious feeling of her vocation. This is not a strain likely to be popular in the present state of mankind, but one that may still find "audience, fit though few," among serious minds of educated youth, and may perhaps stimulate, if it cannot satisfy, their yearning consciousness of an exalted destiny.

The class of readers, and sometimes day-dreamers, who delight in the free indulgence of imagination and fancy, as well as the simple lovers of exquisite poetical conceptions, will gladly accept Messrs. Macmillan's new volume of *Poems from Shelley*. It is uniform with the volume of "Poems from Wordsworth," lately edited by Mr. Matthew Arnold; and either the one or the other is a charming pocket companion. The Rev. Stopford Brooke is the editor of this selection from Shelley, to which he has written a critical introduction or preface, entering thoroughly into the ethical and psychological conditions of Shelley's mind. The volume does not contain those long narrative poems, "Queen Mab" and "The Revolt of Islam," but there is a fair collection of separate pieces and extracted passages, treating of the mysteries of life and death, "Time and its Changes," "Nature and Man," as well as "Pure Nature," and especially of "Love." These are led off by the Hymn to "Intellectual Beauty." "Alastor" and "Adonais," the subject and occasion of which are well known, find place in the collection, which includes also some of the poet's appeals to the spirit of liberty, and those he uttered on behalf of the Greek and Italian nationalities.

The same publishers have now bestowed on students of English literature the boon of an excellent systematic series of specimens of *The English Poets*. It fills two octavo volumes, which form an appropriate treasury of such "musical wisdom." The general editor is Mr. T. H. Ward, late Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford. A general introduction, contributed by Mr. Matthew Arnold, lays down what he deems the essential principles of poetry, and thence discusses the qualities of early French and English poetry. He speaks of Chaucer, with whom he compares Dryden and Pope, and from them turns again to Burns; yet finds them all come short of the high and serious tone of "the great classics," who are represented in our own nation by Shakspeare and Milton. The collection, in the first volume, comprises a great variety of pieces from Chaucer, Gower, Piers Plowman, Lydgate, James I. of Scotland, Dunbar, Gawain Douglas, Skelton, Sir David Lyndesay, Wyatt and Surrey, Lord Buckhurst, Edmund Spenser, Sir Philip Sidney, Fulke Greville, Sir Edward Dyer, Lyly, Peele, Greene, Marlowe, Shakspeare, Drayton, Chapman, Samuel Daniel, Southwell, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir John Davies, John Marston, Bishop Hall, and Dr. John Donne. There is a brief notice of each author, and these notices or commentaries are furnished by different hands, amongst which are those of Mr. Thomas Arnold, Professor Skeat, Professor Hales, the Dean of St. Paul's, Mrs. Ward, and Messrs. Saintsbury, Churton Collins, Edmund Gosse, Professor Dowden, A. Lang, and others. The second volume is made up of selections from Ben Jonson, Drummond of Hawthornden, Sir W. Alexander, Beaumont and Fletcher, Dekker, Ford, William Browne, Wither, Giles Fletcher, Sir H. Wotton, Carew, Herrick, Habington, Sir J. Suckling, Lovelace, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, George Sandys, George Herbert, Crashaw, Vaughan, Shirley, Randolph, Cartwright, Cowley, Waller, Sir John Denham, Sir W. Davenant, Milton, Andrew Marvell, Butler, the Earl of Roscommon, the Earl of Dorset, Sir Charles Sedley, Lord Rochester, Mrs. Behn, Otway, Oldham, and Dryden. Beyond the seventeenth century the series has not yet been extended. The editorial assistants in the second volume, besides those already named, are Professor A. W. Ward, the Rev. Mark Patteson, Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, and Messrs. G. A. Simcox, W. Minto, A. C. Bradley, W. T. Arnold, Goldwin Smith, and W. C. Henley. The work is executed throughout in a correct and scholarly fashion, and its general arrangement is well preserved. A more complete and satisfactory performance of this kind has seldom been put before the reading public.

Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. recently published a *Book of English Elegies*, edited by Mr. W. F. March-Phillipps. He prefers to embrace, within this designation, not merely poems on the death of particular persons, but any poems treating in general of the subject of "man's mortality." This contemplation necessarily includes, by correlative association, the idea of immortality, whether based on philosophical speculation or upon Christian faith. It may also be said that human experiences and hopes and fears and wishes, relating to our proved common mortality, and to our belief in a future immortality, or to the imagination of possible existence beyond the grave, constitute the chief theme of nearly all the sublime and pathetic poetry that has ever been composed. All tragedies, of course, and likewise the strongest and deepest elements of moral interest felt in epic, romantic, and lyrical poetry, derive much of their force, if we think of it, from the assured fact of death, and from the all but universal conception of a life to come. So that Mr. March-Phillipps's collection might be extended, were it desirable, to a vast range of chosen reflective passages out of the bulk of English poetical literature. But he has put quite enough into this one small volume to supply thoughtful minds with an ample store of medicinal, sobering and chastening, yet consoling and divinely inspiring meditations, expressed in the noblest and sweetest metrical language. The pieces which he has selected here fall into chronological divisions—namely, those of the Mediæval and Renaissance poets, ending with the Earl of Surrey's lament for Sir Thomas Wyatt; secondly, the Elizabethan; then, those of the seventeenth century; fourthly, the eighteenth century; lastly, the nineteenth, from Southey to Keble. It may be observed that he has admitted the old Border ballad of "Chevy Chace," the soliloquies of Hamlet and Macbeth, the dirges in "Cymbeline" and "The Tempest," and well-known passages in "Romeo and Juliet," "Measure for Measure," "King Richard II.," and "King Henry VI.," with two or three songs by Sir Walter Scott, and Wordsworth's "Lucy," and Tom Hood's "Bridge of Sighs," among the contents of this volume.

The first volume of the *Complete Works of Bret Harte*, published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus, consists of "Poems and Drama." As for the drama, it is one written in prose, called "Two Men of Sandy Bar," and better adapted to theatrical representation than to a quiet home reading. The scene is laid partly at Red Gulch, in the Californian gold-diggings, and partly at the office and mansion of a banker in San Francisco. The "two men" are "Sandy," or Alexander Morton, junior, a prodigal son of the banker, and John Oakhurst, his comrade and rival suitor of a Mexican heiress. We cannot say that it is an agreeable play, though it may do for the stage as well as some that are in vogue. The poems in Western American dialect, to which Bret Harte chiefly owes his wide reputation, occupy about sixty pages of this volume; and nearly equal space is filled by the "National Poems," inspired with the patriotism of the Union, and commemorating the great struggle between North and South. Of the former class it is scarcely needful to mention those belonging to the celebrated "Truthful James," who has become proverbial on both sides of the Atlantic; and such forcible little stories as "Dow's Flat," or "In the Tunnel," and that unique portraiture of "the Heathen Chinee." Fastidious readers will take warning that these Californian narratives, humorous and pathetic as they are, smack of the whisky bar and the tobacco quid, and have a flavour of profane language which may offend politer ears. Bret Harte is nevertheless a genuine poet in feeling and imaginative thought, and his works claim a place in contemporary literature, to which this edition is a further step.

A new volume of elegant, scholarly, and thoughtful verse compositions by Mr. J. Addington Symonds, entitled *New and Old*, has been published by Messrs. Smith and Elder. It presents some of the ripest fruit of a mind assiduously refined by æsthetic culture, and by the faithful study, more especially, of Greek and Italian literary models, as well as by a meditative personal experience of life. The first series of these poems is called "Lyrics of Life and Art;" and there is a second series bearing the same title, which shows the progress of the author's ruling ideas and sentiments, comparing one period with another. This is somewhat as the mental history of Schiller, and likewise that of Wordsworth, seems indicated by the arrangement of the shorter poems in the standard editions of their collected works. Besides these, Mr. Symonds has gathered, under special headings, some of his occasional verses suggested by the scenery of the Alps and of Italy, and a few sonnets upon ethical themes. "The Love-Tale of Odatis and Prince Zariadres" is an Oriental romance, with a Persian hero and a Scythian heroine, told in the "heroic" metrical form of rhymed ten-syllable couplets. The same form has been adopted in the Italian story of "Imelda Lambertazzi." A few Greek classical studies are comprised in this volume.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Mr. Gladstone's convalescence continues. On Sunday he left his bed for several hours, and did not experience any fatigue. Dr. Andrew Clark on Monday afternoon issued a bulletin stating that Mr. Gladstone continued to make favourable progress towards health; and shortly afterwards the Premier, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, drove from Downing-street to Paddington, whence they went by railway to Windsor, on a visit to the Honourable and Very Reverend Gerald Wellesley, at the Deanery. Mr. Gladstone attended Divine service in St. George's Chapel on Tuesday, with Mrs. Gladstone, and in the evening drove out in an open carriage in the Great Park.

Lord Lytton, the late Governor-General of India, arrived at Portsmouth yesterday week in her Majesty's troop-ship Himalaya. His Lordship was accompanied by Lady Lytton and suite. Admiral Ryder, General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and a party of distinguished visitors, at once went on board to receive his Lordship. Lord and Lady Lytton arrived at Osborne on Saturday morning, and had an interview with the Queen. Later in the day the Earl and Countess, with their family, proceeded to Knebworth. On alighting from the train at Stevenage they received a cordial welcome. The town was gaily decorated, a large crowd assembled and loudly cheered his Lordship and family, and an address of welcome was read by the Vicar of Stevenage. In reply, Lord Lytton said there was no task in the performance of which an Englishman could more fairly ask his countrymen to place a favourable construction upon his actions than the government of India. He expressed his belief that nothing more is needed than perseverance for a few years longer in the present system framed for the government of India to give that country all the strength, wealth, and influence of one of the Great Powers of the world. His Lordship then drove to Knebworth, where the tenantry and villagers had assembled to meet him, and the Rector read an address, to which Lord Lytton briefly responded.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Sir Hercules Robinson, G.C.M.G., Governor of New Zealand, to be Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, in the place of the Right Hon. Sir Bartle Frere, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. Sir Hercules Robinson will come home before assuming the government, and it will be administered during the interval by Sir George Strahan, K.C.M.G., the Governor of Tasmania. Sir Hercules Robinson will be succeeded in the government of New Zealand by the Hon. Sir Arthur Gordon, G.C.M.G., now Governor of Fiji, who will continue to be High Commissioner of the Western Pacific.

Lord Camperdown and Mr. Samuel Whitbread have been appointed Commissioners to inquire into the state of the defences of the more important colonial ports and coaling stations, and to consider the apportionment of the cost of such defences. They replace Mr. Childers and Mr. Brassey.

Sir Andrew Clarke, K.C.M.G., on arrival in England from India, will take up the appointment of the Agent-General for New South Wales, but will (says the *Standard*) ultimately be transferred to a higher appointment under the Government.

Her Majesty has approved of the appointment of Colonel O'Brien, C.M.G., late Inspector-General of Police at Mauritius, as Administrator of the Government of St. Lucia, in the place of Mr. Des Vœux, appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Tobago.

The *Gazette* also announces that Mr. Augustus Frederick Gore (late Lieutenant-Governor of Tobago) has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of St. Vincent.

Mr. Juland Danvers, the Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, has been appointed Secretary in the Public Works Department at the Indian Office, in succession to the late Mr. W. T. Thornton, C.B. Colonel E. S. C. Williams, R.E., late Director-General of State Railways in India, has been appointed an additional Deputy Government Director of Indian Railway Companies.

The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. George Henry Chambers, chairman of the London and St. Katharine Docks Company.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

The following is a list of gentlemen cadets who passed the qualifying examination at the Royal Military College in July, for commissions in the cavalry and infantry, in order of merit:—

Passed with honours:—R. Armstrong, M. Z. Darrah, M. Cowper, J. F. Riddell, H. P. L. Estridge, F. M. Beaumont, E. S. Crofts, Frederick S. Robb, F. H. T. Hawley, Gilbert Hamilton De Lacy, W. A. M. Wilson, C. De Winton, Wilfred Hale Lewin, Harry F. Loch, W. P. Cockerham, H. J. W. Hamilton, A. P. D. Lushington, Arthur R. Lascombe, Laurence, E. Eliott, Edmund Bacon, H. C. Higgs, Chas. C. Thackeray, Robert J. Cooke, George G. H. D'Aeth, John J. Cronin, A. G. Churchill, H. R. B. Donne, A. W. H. Tripp.

Passed:—Noble F. Jenkins, E. Grey, W. G. Burrows, E. W. Thistlethwayte, W. S. S. Haworth, John D. M. Andrew, V.W. H. Graham, George Rippon, C. B. Templer, Cecil S Martindale, G. D. R. Williams, Walter G. Ley, Thomas Quin, C. F. Randolph, H. Thorton, J. Jackson, F. B. Buist, Godfrey A. S. Dupuis, P. S. Wynell-Mayow, William Hugh Hunter, E. A. Mailton-Barrett, Arthur H. Thomas, William Arthur Watson, E. A. Ward, G. C. Cawood, James A. Reeks, Charles Robert Dyer, H. M. Graham, Frank A. Wilkinson, H. J. M'Laughlin, A. S. Ralli, J. L. Pearse, G. F. Wingfield, Arthur M. Sugden, E. K. G. Aylmer, S. B. Bright-Smith, Edmund C. Thwaytes, A. F. Cooper, George Cookson, A. W. Bean, R. E. Whitehead, M. G. Jackson, F. G. Wintour, George W. Hume, R. de H. Burton, P. S. Marling, R. S. Bowen, Henry Oswin Grant, C. W. H. Miller, Algernon G. Peyton, H. Richardson, H. Addington, G. Smith, H. G. Shute, Aubrey Hinds, Edward F. Brereton, W. B. Lafone, Wm. C. Cox, J. A. Orr-Ewing, E. E. Couper, Lord George Binning, Knox E. Harris, W. H. Simpson, A. N. Roberts, A. H. G. Kemball, K. MacLaren, G. C. Mansel, Henry L. B. Acton, Viscount Boyle, J. A. Vanrenen, O. W. E. Wheeler, Arthur Lowry Cole, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas J. Atherton, Walter H. Beasnt, G. D. Atkinson, E. B. Eagar, P. E. Dun, A. Bayley, Spencer Mitchell, A. Venis-Lazarus, F. G. Nason, A. R. B. Warrand, P. Malcolm, Charles F. Beville, C. E. Belli-Bivar, P. B. Smithe, Thos. H. H. Bradford Atkinson, W. K. W. Jenner, W. H. E. Lawless, W. H. S. Cocks, R. T. Doveton, E. J. Cooper, Archibald Channing, J. W. G. Tulloch, John S. Melville, F. Lamb, F. C. Grant, W. F. G. Cuttler, R. A. Vowell.

Qualified:—C. Jackson, K. B. Mackenzie, A. Wilson, L. C. Sherer, E. J. Collins, L. R. H. Roberts.

Mr. Leeman, chairman of the North-Eastern Railway Company, has informed his colleagues on the board that the state of his health makes it obligatory on him to resign his position. Mr. Leeman has been connected with this company for upwards of thirty years.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

The King, Queen, and Royal family returned to Madrid on the 4th inst. from La Granja. The Archduchess Isabella, the Queen's mother, will arrive there shortly and make a long stay. She has been invited by her Majesty, whose accouchement is expected at the end of this month.

Violent storms, causing serious inundations, have occurr d in Upper Aragon.

PORTUGAL.

The Convention regulating literary property between Portugal and Spain was signed at Lisbon on Monday.

Excessive heat has commenced.

BELGIUM.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Representatives on the 6th inst. the members of the Bureau of last Session were re-elected. The President made a proposal, which was unanimously adopted, that all the members of the Chamber should be present in a body at the political fête to be held on the 18th inst.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William left Gastein on Monday. His Majesty has evidently benefited by his sojourn there.

The eleventh general meeting of the German Anthropological Congress was opened at Berlin on the 5th inst. by Professor Virchow in the hall of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet. The Crown Prince and Princess arrived in the course of the sitting. Dr. Schliemann, amongst others, took part in the discussion.

Professor Nordenskjöld was on Monday entertained at a reception in the Festal Hall of the Berlin Municipality.

Professor Nordenskjöld and Dr. Schliemann, with some prominent members of the Anthropological Society now sitting, were honoured on Tuesday by an invitation to dine with the Crown Prince and Princess at Potsdam, her Royal and Imperial Highness taking an especial interest in scientific research.

From the *Morning Post's* correspondent at Berlin we learn that the Geographical Society of Berlin intends to establish scientific stations in the Arctic regions for the observation and the study of the origin of devastating cyclonic storms.

MEETING OF THE EMPERORS OF GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Germany arrived at Ischl early on Tuesday afternoon, having been accompanied from Obertraun by the Emperor Francis Joseph. The German Emperor reached the last-named place at half-past eleven in the morning, and was received there by the Emperor of Austria, who had arrived about a quarter of an hour before. The meeting between the two Sovereigns was of a most hearty description. At the Ischl station their Majesties were met by the Empress of Austria, who has been staying there with the Emperor for some days. In spite of the very heavy rain, a large crowd had collected to welcome the illustrious visitor, and their Majesties were heartily cheered as they drove to the Imperial villa.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor of Austria has subscribed 8000 fl. for the relief of the distress caused by the floods in Moravia and Silesia. It is expected that damage to the extent of several millions of florins will have been incurred by this disaster.

TURKEY.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the Powers have declined to negotiate with the Porte, through their Ambassadors, for the purpose of fixing upon a new frontier line between Turkey and Greece. The Ottoman Government has accordingly resolved, it is said, to enter into direct negotiations with the European Cabinets. Mr. Goschen has informed the Minister for Foreign Affairs that the Powers will not consent to any change in the line decided upon at the Berlin Conference.

EGYPT.

The appointment of Major-General Sir F. J. Goldsmid as Comptroller of the Daira Sanieh was gazetted on Tuesday.

The Director of the Slave Trade Abolition Office, in command of a force of 600 Egyptian troops, has started for Siout, where his head-quarters will be fixed.

AMERICA.

Mr. Garfield, the Republican candidate for the Presidency, was on Saturday last enthusiastically received at the head-quarters of the Republican party in New York, and witnessed a march-past of a long procession of political organisations, to whom he made a brief speech.

Dr. Tanner completed at noon on Saturday last his fast of forty days and forty nights. A great crowd was present, and as soon as the blowing of a steam whistle announced that the fast was over, Dr. Tanner, it is stated, "jumped on a chair and swallowed a peach." The latest accounts state that he is in good condition, and is pursuing "a steady diet of melons, apples, beefsteak, wine, and milk, his stomach retaining all the food taken." A *Times* telegram says that his case attracts equal attention with the Presidential election. It is to be hoped that we shall be spared any further mention of Dr. Tanner.

CANADA.

A fight occurred at Toronto on the night of the 6th inst. between the Catholics and 600 Orangemen. The police, after a hard struggle, stopped the riot. One policeman was fatally wounded, and many of the rioters were injured.

The survey for the proposed tunnel under the St. Lawrence river has been commenced.

According to private advices received at Ottawa from Newfoundland, the fishermen have forcibly stopped the railway survey, being under the impression that the proposed line is part of a scheme to make Newfoundland a member of the Canadian Confederation.

SOUTH AFRICA.

A meeting, which is described in the telegrams as "crowded and enthusiastic," was held at Cape Town last Saturday, at which a resolution was unanimously passed expressing profound regret at the recall of Sir Bartle Frere, sympathy with his Excellency in the difficulties he has had to deal with in South Africa, and asserting that before long the people of England as well as the colonists will acknowledge the soundness and justness of his policy. Various speakers spoke of Sir Bartle Frere's recall as the severest blow South Africa had ever sustained, and a hope was expressed that the decision of the Government would be reconsidered and Sir Bartle Frere "be reinstated for a few years longer to complete his work."

The aspect of affairs in Basutoland is unchanged.

AUSTRALIA.

The new Cabinet at Melbourne has been constituted by the Hon. Graham Berry as follows:—Chief Secretary and Colonial Treasurer, Mr. Berry; Attorney-General, Mr. Vale; Minister of Lands, Mr. Richardson; Minister of Public Instruction, Mr. W. C. Smith; Commissioner of Railways and Roads, Mr. Patterson; Minister of Mines, Mr. Langridge; Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Mr. Williams; Minister of Justice, Mr. A. T. Clark. Mr. Berry failed in an attempt to form a Coalition Ministry.

After a career of crime unprecedented in colonial annals, the Kelly gang of bushrangers, whose murderous deeds created almost a reign of terror, have, as has already been announced by telegram from Melbourne, been conquered by the representatives of the law, three of the offenders having been killed, and the principal, the notorious Ned Kelly, captured.

The *South Australian Advertiser* says the first event which attracted general attention throughout the colonies to this daring bushranging gang was the Stringybark Creek murder in 1878. In October that year Sergeant Kennedy and Constables Scanlan, Lanigan, and McIntyre, of the Victorian police, were out with a warrant for the arrest of Edward Kelly for horse-stealing, and he was also "wanted" for wounding a policeman. The party were camped at Stringybark Creek, about twenty miles from Mansfield, on the morning of Oct. 26, when Kelly and his gang came up, and three of the policemen were shot. On Dec. 9 the Kelly gang robbed the Faithful Creek Station, near Euroa, and on the following day they robbed the National Bank at Euroa under circumstances of extraordinary audacity. The reward for their capture was increased to £2500, and stronger detachments of police were sent to the district. On Feb. 10, 1879, the gang robbed the Bank of New South Wales at Jerilderie, carrying away about £2000. The bushrangers were outlawed, and rewards were offered by the New South Wales and Victorian Governments, collectively amounting to £7000, which with the reward offered by the banks increased the price on the heads of the outlaws to £8000. The gang, however, had sympathisers in different parts of the country, and as time went on their capture was looked upon almost as hopeless. As the year grew older without any further crime being committed the pursuit was slackened, and the police were gradually withdrawn. Indeed, there was a general impression that the gang, or at least its principal members, had left the colony.

For some time past nothing had been heard of the Kellys; but there were watch parties in the suspected district, and one of these stationed at Sebastopol received an unpleasant reminder on Saturday evening, June 26 last, that the bushrangers were still at large. On that evening a settler named Aaron Skerritt was shot dead by Byrne, and several shots were fired at the hut then occupied by the watch party. The bushrangers proceeded to Glenrowan, which is situated right in the heart of the gold-mining country. The Eldorado station is surrounded by mountain ranges very difficult of passage, and well known in former times as the retreat of the cattle "duffers," by whom the district was infested. A special train was dispatched from Melbourne on the following night with a party of police, and about three o'clock on the next morning, as it was nearing Glenrowan, it was stopped by a man who stated that the Kellys had "stuck up" Glenrowan, and had torn up the lines just below the station, in order to destroy the party which they knew would arrive by the train. The horses were accordingly got out of the trucks, and Superintendent Hare, with one or two men, proceeded towards the Glenrowan Hotel to seek information. They were met by rifle shots, and shortly afterwards a man who escaped from the hotel brought the information that the gang were within, with a number of the inhabitants whom they had temporarily imprisoned there. The police, who were subsequently joined by small reinforcements from Benolta and Wanguratta, formed a cordon round the place and besieged the building. Ned Kelly, who had escaped, returned to the assistance of his comrades, and a desperate fight took place. Like the rest of the desperadoes, he was armed with quarter-inch iron armour made from ploughshares, and most of the bullets failed to penetrate the plates. Sergeant Steele, however, brought him down by firing at his legs, and then closed with and disarmed him. Another of the gang, named Byrne, was shot through the groin while drinking at the bar inside the hotel, and two other of the ruffians, named Hart and Dan Kelly, were burned to death, the building having been set on fire.

A monument to Pius IX., in the form of his statue, little less than twice the size of life, has by private subscription been erected in Milan Cathedral.

News has been received from Zanzibar that Captain Carter and Mr. Cadenhead, of the Royal Belgian Exploration Expedition, have been killed in Central Africa by Mirambo, the great robber chief.

The Swiss Federal Council, at the request of Don Carlos, has decided to annul the decree of 1873 respecting the interment in Switzerland of the Duchess of Madrid, and, further, to restore the cannon sequestrated at her residence in Geneva.

The soundings taken by the French Scientific Commission on board the Travailleur show that the bed of the Bay of Biscay has depressions and elevations resembling those of the neighbouring Spanish coast. The fauna is very rich, including most of the species found by the Challenger in the Atlantic, with a number of the fine echinoderms formerly supposed to be extinct, and a multitude of worms and crustacea. It is now proved that the fauna of the Atlantic depths extends along the European coast.

A return issued by the German Postmaster-General shows the number of post-cards used in Europe in the year 1878 to have been 342,000,000. Of that number 111,445,000 were posted in the United Kingdom, 108,741,000 in Germany, and 30,522,000 in France. In the United States during the past year no less than 246,000,000 cards were dispatched by the Post Office, and it is estimated that during the present year the figure will rise to 300,000,000. The German postal authorities estimate the number of cards in use throughout the postal union at about 700,000,000.

A Canadian now on a visit to London writes to correct a statement recently made public to the effect that 77,000 Canadian emigrants passed through Sarnia on their way to the United States during the last fiscal year. He states that the 77,000 who crossed over from Sarnia to Detroit in the year ending June 30 last were by no means all Canadians or all emigrants, but consisted, first, of persons from Europe passing through Canada by the steamers arriving at Montreal, who by the faulty arrangements of the American Consulate are classed as Canadians; second, of Europeans on their way to the North-Western territory of Canada, which cannot be reached at present from the east of Lake Superior, except through the United States; third, of native-born Canadians moving to the same North-West territory; and, fourth, of a small fraction of Canadians migrating to the United States, just as many Americans migrate to Canada.

The *Times* Geneva correspondent writes:—"A find of ancient tombs, supposed to have formed part of a Burgundian burying-ground, was made a short time ago at Assens, a village of Canton Vaud. These tombs, which follow each other in regular order, are hollowed out of the rock on a hill at the entrance of the village, about three feet below the soil. They are each two mètres long and eighty centimètres wide. At the head of each grave is a flat stone, dressed, but bearing no inscription. The bones are disposed in the ordinary way, as if the bodies to which they belonged had been laid down in a horizontal position, and not vertically, as in some tombs lately opened at Chamblandes, in the same canton. Fragments of tibiæ, femurs, and the clavicles were found, but no skulls. One of the tombs contained the bones of an adult and an infant, presumably of a mother and her child. Among the objects found are pieces of curiously wrought and chased metal and silver rivets, the remains, probably, of a warrior's glaive and sword-belt. In another of the tombs was a bell-mouthed vase of the capacity of half a litre, black as to its exterior, but in substance yellow. Whether the material of which it is composed be stone or burnt earth has not been determined. Inside as well as outside there are traces of lozenge-shaped figures, executed apparently with some graving tool. The chief interest of these tombs consists in the fact that they are almost certainly coeval with the arrival of the Burgundians in the Jura country in the fifth century, whither they were called by the aboriginal inhabitants to repeople the land, almost depopulated by an invasion of the Allemani. Being for the most part shepherds and hunters, they dwelt chiefly on the mountain slopes and in elevated valleys. The plateau of Mount Jorat appears to have been one of their most important settlements, and there can be little doubt that the origin of Assens, as well as of Chesceaux, where also Burgundian tombs have been found, dates back some 1400 years."

HOLIDAY ON HAMPSTEAD-HEATH.

The pleasantries of London popular diversion, "on the spree," taking a variety of customary forms which are simple enough, in all conscience, and may be innocent enough where the good folk, being merry and wise, keep any conscience at all, can still be witnessed on Hampstead-heath whenever there is a holiday for the working class in summer. From the railway station at South End, below the East Heath, up and down through the Vale of Health, and up again to Jack Straw's Castle and the Spaniards, many thousands of people—men, women, and children, but some of the men and women behaving like children—hang about in buzzing clusters, as numerous and superfluous as a swarm of insects, enjoying their liberty *en masse*, without much novelty or originality in their devices. Mr. Matthew Arnold, who from the serene heights of critical culture deigns to behold and reprove our common ways of life, would be very much shocked with this frank exhibition of the vulgarity prevailing in the Third Estate of the English nation, as he regards it, consisting of "Barbarians, Philistines, and Populace." But neither Dickens nor Shakspeare would be at all offended if his experience were equally fortunate with that of a friend of ours, who bore public testimony upon such an occasion that "he did not meet a drunken person, or witness an indecent act, or hear a quarrelsome or obscene word, in all that motley assemblage." Our friend had his eyes and ears about him, and had been a professional reporter of town and country doings for a quarter of a century past, so that he was not likely to have deceived himself about what actually happened within the range of his possible observation.

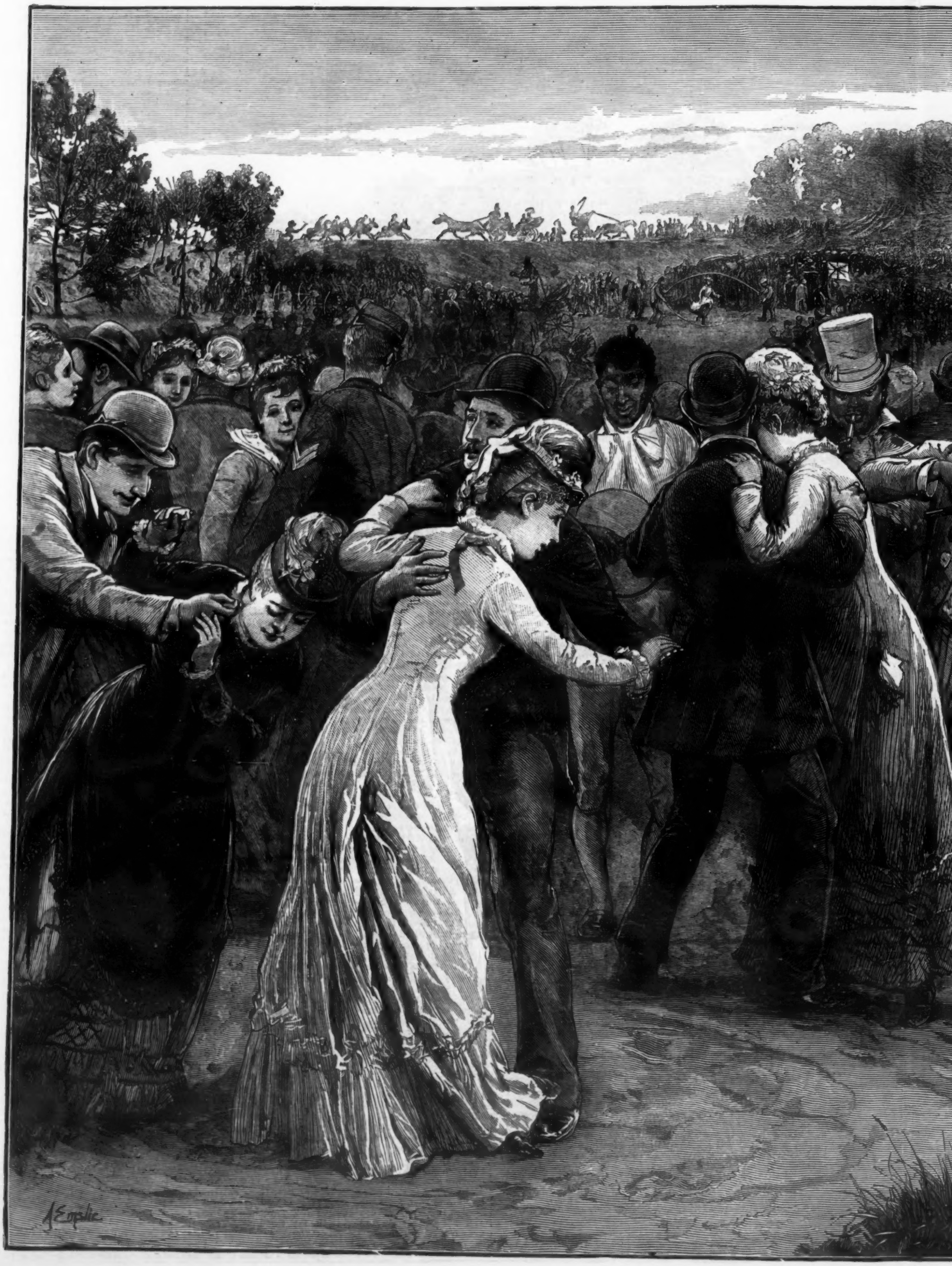
"Kiss-in-the-Ring," which used to be the favourite pastime for youths and girls above sixteen years of age, may, perhaps, have fallen somewhat out of fashion in these latter days, giving place to formal dancing. But it was, in the sober judgment of our peripatetic moralist, an honest and harmless kind of business, as well as extremely natural in its design and method; for that the maiden should run away and let herself be captured, and should pay the honourable forfeit of a chaste salute taken by the lad whom she had challenged to run after her, seems fair play all the world over. She knows what she is about, and she knows that all the company know it, when she drops her glove or handkerchief, or only a flower, at the heels of him who is destined to that charming pursuit. There is no prejudice to real feminine modesty in this case, any more than in certain figures of the orthodox dancing programme, which seem emblematic of lovers' pretended mutual avoidance and speedy return to one another, and all the play of alternate refusal and acceptance between them. As for kissing, when openly performed in the presence of male and female companions, it is as little formidable as any other manner of personal greeting; but it is much nicer for Jack and Mary in the Ring on Hampstead Heath.

The dance, however, which fills the main space of our Artist's drawing in this week's publication, is quite in accordance with the manners of polite society, as these people understand it; and they might fancy themselves polking or waltzing at a Countess's garden party, amidst the galaxy of rank and wealth and elegance that shines through two or three columns of names in the *Morning Post*. We recognise the sham negro minstrels, the fifer and fiddler, who supply the music here, as occasional performers in the by-streets opposite the Church of St. Clement Danes in the Strand. It is more convenient, on some business accounts, to hear them playing on Hampstead Heath. But for some of the younger class of dancers, the little girls who dance with each other—never yet did a little boy voluntarily join them—it will do quite as well that the most dismal old barrel-organ should grind out "Ah che la morte," or even the Old Hundredth Psalm. Best of all, when two or three discordant organs have taken post within thirty yards, and the third is playing "Mony Musk," or an Irish jig, to mix with the impassioned strains of the "Trovatore" and those one might hear at a village church or chapel. That is the strongest musical provocation for childish hearts and feet, with the levity of their sex, to start off in pretty rounds of waltzing, perhaps more enjoyable, certainly not less correct in movement, than those of their elder sisters with the most accomplished beaux holding them in hand as we see.

The minor amusements of the crowd on Hampstead-heath are equally familiar to every Londoner. There is the skipping-rope for girls, who have a wonderful natural aptitude for that feat, as they have for battle-dore and shuttlecock, and for anything which depends on rapid and punctual repetition of an identical movement, either with hand or foot. Why this should be a special gift of the sex, we invite physiologists or biologists to explain if they can; but such is undoubtedly the fact. Archery, pop-gunnery, and other methods of shooting—this is a good place to "shoot folly as it flies"—are practised, for moderate fees, in different parts of the ground. The stupid and ungraceful trick of squirting scented water from a little pocket-pistol of a glass bottle has apparently superseded that of rasping the back of a man's coat, or of a woman's frock or pelisse, with a small concealed instrument that makes a noise like tearing cloth. Rash and curious experimentalists at the galvanic apparatus may be treated to a sharp tingling and twitching of the nerves in any of the limbs or other parts of the body. Cheap Jack offers his wares for sale in his carriage up there to the left, while another merchant of twopenny finery, the modern Autolycus, makes a tempting show of ribbons, and exerts his glibness of speech to beguile the maids into purchasing of him. The high road above is thronged with all kinds of vehicles, like the road to the Derby, besides donkeys and ponies, frightfully overridden, mounted by Tom, Dick, and Harry for an hour's equestrian glory. Everyone in his or her humour takes some part or other, foolishly and idly, perhaps, but seldom viciously, in the miscellaneous funniment of Hampstead-heath on a Holiday. And we are glad that it is fine weather, and that they are all free to do as they like—down to the boy and girl who have exchanged his cap for her bonnet, he wearing this, with its feather, and smoking his manly pipe—down to the baby-sister parading her new doll—down to the level of their common, indeed vulgar, sentiment often expressed in the question, "What's the odds so long as you're happy?"

It appears from the half-yearly report of the London General Omnibus Company recently issued that during the past half-year they carried 28,434,227 passengers. The average number of omnibuses working daily was 623; on Sundays, 529. The average traffic receipts per omnibus per week were £17 10s. 9½d.; the average traffic on working days, £2 11s. 3d.; total number of miles run, 6,602,698.

The Board of Trade returns for July were issued on Monday. The total declared value of the exports for the month is £20,270,579, against £16,611,122 in July, 1879. The total export for the first seven months of the year is £127,904,315, against £105,437,615 in the corresponding period of 1879. The total value of the imports for July was £33,352,595, against £30,186,072 in July, 1879. In the seven months ended July 31, the imports were—in 1880, £244,613,348; in 1879, £203,287,795.



HAMPSTEAD-HEATH AT

SEE PRECEDING PAG

AT HOLIDAY TIME.

ECEDING PAGE.

THE AMERICAN.

The American is upon us. At this particular season of this particular year, it is hardly an exaggeration to say that the American is all over us. This is the holiday season over the water—early in July, I believe, the thermometer had got up to about 105 degrees in New York—and perhaps the artistic successes of Americans among us of late years (at the Academy, in the concert-room, everywhere) have stimulated more of their brethren than ever to make the little trip. Anyhow, here they are: at our theatres, in our drawing-rooms, we hear the penetrating nasal voices—we are able to form a rough judgment of the nation without ten days of billowy discomfort. We cannot help noticing many differences between ourselves and these our brethren, which seem constant and characteristic.

I never met a stupid American; nor have I yet been fortunate enough to meet one who appeared remarkably clever. They are all, it would seem, readier in the display of what powers they have, than we English—as are most foreigners. They are free from what they call our British diffidence; while yet they do not appear quite so "cocksure of everything" (to quote the classical description of Macaulay) as are Germans and Frenchmen. None of them appear to be ill-read, most of them have a very good acquaintance with modern English literature and history; though they are not good linguists, and seem to judge things literary by a low standard—Eliza Cook would appear to hold "quite a position," as they would say, over there. So in art; so, very notably, in music; and, most of all, their manners and rules of etiquette bear this out—they are good of their sort, but the sort is a little odd to us.

Americans do not like our manner, chiefly, I believe, because in coming here they find *theirs* divided between two classes. The cultivated Yankee who gets among refined English people finds a freer style of address, a neglect of little ceremonies he has been taught to consider good breeding. He never hears the word "sir," or "ma'am"—perhaps he notices a little surprise when he uses it, which indicates that its employment has stamped him as of a lower class than his hearer. So, for a while, he is not at his ease; though of course a few months, or even weeks, will set him right. On the other hand, if he gets among what Society looks down upon as "very respectable people"—what Matthew Arnold brands as the company of Philistines—he finds, much more, the outward observances of his own country; but he cannot fail to become aware that he is in a lower grade than that which has been his—he misses the brightness, the knowledge, and the pleasantness of cultivation.

This is putting the question from a very British point of view; but, indeed, we can see deficiencies in the Americans of a sort that they cannot, in the nature of things, be aware of themselves. There is a curious want of finesse in their talk, of appreciation of the delicate values of words and thoughts. In spite of the quaint, dry American humour, their conversation is generally straightforward to the point of commonplaceness—they imply nothing, except when they indulge in a grotesque exaggeration, which is, as it were, the strong brandy of wit, not its delicate and perfumed wine.

But this question of manners has also its American point of view. There is no doubt that the average well-bred American tries much harder to be civil than the average well-bred Englishman: who too often directs his efforts in the opposite way, with painful success. And closely connected with this is the fact that young England is infinitely more affected than New England; our forced and "throaty" voice—terribly common among University men and their imitators—has no counterpart among the nasal but unaffected speakers of the States. One might almost sum up the matter by saying that, despite their worship of the almighty dollar, Americans are not nearly so much afflicted with the terrible disease of snobbishness as our unhappy selves.

One notable difference between the two peoples is that, while the English do not care a straw what America thinks of them, Americans are intensely sensitive about English opinion. An American lady said to me the other day that the chief fault she found with the British was that they did not think enough of her countrymen; and that those of us who have not visited the States have usually this fault is very true. The American manner has drawbacks, as has been said; and we are all too apt to take our ideas from the powerful, exquisitely amusing, but ill-natured and shallow caricatures of Dickens—caricatures, too, which have in a third of a century lost the greater part of what truth they possessed. Every five years America becomes perceptibly more civilised, less boastful and uncouth.

Still there is some excuse for the home-keeping Englishman's want of appreciation of his younger brother; and one is glad to know that the latter is surely and quickly growing less sensitive on the subject. The Civil War, it is said, did him a great deal of good—it showed that the Yankee could fight, and even (it may be) gave him a sort of historic dignity before lacking. The one thing that Brother Jonathan can *not* stand is the polite way in which John Bull simply declines to argue about the relative value of their national institutions—accepting, for instance, the statement that "*our* baseball's a finer game than your cricket," with a courteous silence evidently based upon a feeling that the question is too ridiculous to discuss.

But I do not think that the English who have actually been to America can be accused of any desire to do it injustice. The immense energy and activity of its people, the wonderful desire for and pursuit of knowledge, the inventiveness and independence on every side, the "big things" attempted and done both by Nature and man, never fail to make their impression. The gaiety and hospitality of New York: the culture and the poetry of Boston: the houses of Chicago moved on rollers through the streets, with, characteristically, a piano playing inside: the sea-like rivers clear to the bottom: the tremendous thunderstorms: in every way the Briton is impressed with a "bigness" and an activity quite new to him. Even the dullest and the most bigoted of us—nay, those, perhaps, the most—come back entirely cured of any contempt for the Yankee with which we may have started. There may be many things we may not like; we may prefer our homes, our newspapers, our political institutions; but we can never again hope to laugh a reform or an invention out of court by simply calling it "American."

And in like manner those of the new country who have stayed long enough in the old to get used to its smallness, its dinginess, its unfamiliar ways and weather, generally grow to a great respect and liking for all of these—except the last. From the beginning, they have an intense interest in all that is old, that has associations known to them from books. "I believe, Sir," said an evident Yankee to a friend of mine in the Strand, some years ago, "that that is your Temple Bar. I believe that heads of political prisoners were frequently to be seen there, a while ago. We have nothing like that, Sir." Even the old inn in the Borough, where Sam Weller was first met by Mr. Pickwick and his friends, pleases them immensely; and for Stratford-on-Avon, an American would almost as soon think of missing Paris as that little country town.

The occupations of our women, their robust health, and durable good looks, seem also greatly to impress Brother Jonathan; though he does maintain that our most famous beauty would be "quite an ordinary type" on Broadway. Altogether, one may fairly say that he is getting to know us and to like us, and that we—in our slower way—are returning the compliment; and, in a word, that we may very well be glad to know that "the American" is upon us.

FINE ARTS.

On Tuesday last the first stone was laid of the new memorial structure which the Corporation of London is about to erect on the site of old Temple Bar. In the stone a vase was deposited, containing a medallion made from the lead of the old bar, a photograph of that edifice, the coins of the realm, and a parchment inscribed with particulars of the memorial. The new structure will be of an elaborate and handsome character, from designs by Mr. Horace Jones, the City Architect. It will be 37 ft. high, 5 ft. wide, and 8 ft. long. The base will be of polished Guernsey granite, the next tier of Balmoral granite, and above that there will be red granite from the same quarry as that used in the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park. In the niches on the north and south side will be lifesize figures in marble of the Queen and the Prince of Wales, by Mr. Boehm, and in panels on the sides will be reliefs in bronze, by Mr. Mabey and Mr. Kelsey, of the Queen's first entrance into the City through Temple Bar in 1837, and of the procession to St. Paul's on the day of the thanksgiving for the Prince of Wales's recovery. The superstructure will be of hard white stone, and will be surmounted by a griffin, the heraldic emblem of the City, which is being executed by Mr. Birch. The inscription round the structure will be the words, "Here formerly stood Temple Bar." It is represented that the memorial will serve as a refuge for pedestrians in crossing between the Law Courts and Messrs. Childs' bank, and will not interfere with the traffic, for two lines of vehicles will be able to pass in the space of 16 ft. reserved on either side. In point of fact, however, 5 ft. in width cannot be abstracted from this already too narrow thoroughfare without diminishing the freedom of progression and contributing to the yearly increasing blockages of the City. We know of no sufficient reason for marking this particular boundary. Other similar landmarks—such as Ludgate, Aldgate, Cripplegate, and Bishopsgate—have been removed without loss of municipal prestige, rights, or privileges worth preserving. The need of a "refuge" is much more obvious where the thoroughfare is wide, like Regent-street; or still more where roads intersect, forming what the French call a *rond point*. Meanwhile, the stones of the old Bar remain in limbo, like those of the colonnade of Burlington House, and no attempt is made to re-erect a relic with many interesting historical associations attached to it, although several eligible sites have been named for it.

The twenty-third annual report of the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery has been presented to Parliament. The donations, which amounted to 238 in the last report, have now been augmented to 251. The additions include "The Convention of the Anti-Slavery Society" under the presidency of Thomas Clarkson, with a number of portraits of his contemporaries, painted by B. R. Haydon, and presented by the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society; a portrait of the water-colour painter Copley Fielding, by Sir W. Boxall; another of Inigo Jones, copied by Old Stone from a picture by Vandyke, another of Maclise by E. M. Ward, a bust of Robert Owen, &c. The purchases, which were 345 in the last report, are now raised to 358. Among the new ones are portraits of Queen Mary II., by Gaspar Netscher; Prince Rupert, by Lely; Milton at the age of sixty-two, when blind, engraved by William Faithorne; and a bust of Benjamin West, by Chantry. A number of autograph letters have also been added, several of them from the correspondence of the late Sir Antony Panizzi. In the first six months of this year the visitors have amounted to 40,510. The gallery is open free every day except Friday. The trustees have acquired some rooms adjoining the present gallery, and hope soon to be able to fit them up for the use of art-students who wish to copy the portraits. The trustees suggest various improvements in the building, and they point out the existing danger from fire owing to the low narrow wooden passage which constitutes the approach to the gallery, and is surrounded with other wooden structures and inflammable materials of various kinds.

The pictures, &c., selected by the prize-holders of the Art-Union of London for the current year are now, and will continue to be, on view till the 28th inst., at the new galleries of the society, 112, Strand. The following are the principal prizes:—"Landscape and Cattle," by G. Cole, £200, selected by Mr. E. S. Webb; "In a Welsh Valley," £150, selected by Mr. E. G. Phillips; "Near Tintagel, Cornwall," by T. S. Croxford, £100, selected by the Rev. F. A. H. Fitzgerald. The impression, we regret to say, which the collection of prizes conveys to us is that even less good taste than usual has guided the selectors. There is scarcely a single work which, either in subject or execution, rises above the most hackneyed commonplace. The poorest and least deserving art is, as a rule, encouraged by these indiscriminate and indiscriminating prize-winners. A better principle for the conduct of an art-union is that of making a selection, in the first instance, by a committee of taste, as in the Scotch art-unions. The subscription plate of the London Art-Union for the ensuing year is a line engraving by A. Willmore, from a water-colour drawing by Mr. O. W. Brierly, representing "The Loss of the Revenge."

To the Doré Gallery have been added the two pictures by M. Gustave Doré which he contributed to the last Salon—i.e., "A Day Dream" and "The Rainbow Landscape," neither of them favourable examples of the artist as designer or painter. M. Doré is now engaged on a picture illustrating the text "Come unto Me all ye that labour and are heavy laden." It is of colossal dimensions, like other of his scriptural subjects.

The Treasury has made provision in the Estimates of this year by means of which the National Gallery will not be closed during the month of October.

Mr. John Bright is again sitting to Mr. Ouless for a portrait, to be presented to the Manchester Reform Club by some friends of that institution.

A portrait of Mr. Mark Firth, also by Mr. Ouless, is about to be placed in the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, as part of the presentation made by the town to Mr. Firth for the generosity displayed by him in the erection and gift of Firth College.

We have received two bust-portraits, lifesize, of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright, printed in colours by the National Fine-Art Association (Castle-street, Holborn), from paintings by Robert A. Muller.

A meeting has been held at Council House, Birmingham, under the presidency of the Mayor (Alderman Chamberlain), for the purpose of opening a subscription-list to raise the sum of £5000 necessary to claim the second moiety of the donation of £10,000 made by Messrs. Tangye Brothers, the well-known engineers, in aid of the fund for providing a local art-gallery and museum. Donations to the amount of £3000 were announced in the room. The Mayor stated that the Town Council had undertaken to erect a suitable building for an art-gallery, giving an area of 20,000 superficial feet, arranged somewhat on the plan of the South Kensington Museum, and the money required is for stocking it with suitable objects.

The Fine-Art Society, New Bond-street, intends during the month of October to exhibit a collection of the works of Bewick, comprising many of the sketches from which he executed his drawings on the block, some of the blocks themselves, and other objects of interest connected with his professional career.

The Mayor of Manchester has opened an art-exhibition in the New Islington Public Hall, Ancoats. The exhibition has been promoted by a number of philanthropic gentlemen for the benefit of the dwellers in that crowded locality.

A loan-exhibition of the works of the late Sam Bough and G. P. Chalmers, both of the Royal Scottish, has been opened in the Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts.

M. Paul Chenavard, the French painter, has recently presented the town of Lyons with his whole collection of prints, comprehending as many as from twenty to thirty thousand examples, many of them of high value.

An interesting collection of old pictures, chiefly of the Flemish school, which have been brought together to illustrate the architectural history of Bruges, is now on view in the Halles of that city.

The death is announced of M. Lemaire, the eminent French sculptor, at the age of eighty-two. Among his best-known works are the statues of Kleber, Hoche, and Louis XIV. at Versailles, and the pediment sculptures of the Madeleine at Paris. He was a Bonapartist, and a deputy from 1852 to 1869.

OBITUARY.

LORD CLIFFORD OF CHUDLEIGH.

The Right Hon. Charles Hugh Clifford, eighth Baron Clifford, of Chudleigh, in the county of Devon, and a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, died on the 5th inst. at his seat, Ugbrooke Park. His Lordship was born July 27, 1819, the eldest son of Hugh Charles, seventh Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, by Mary Lucy, his wife, only daughter of Thomas Weld, Esq., of Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire (afterwards Cardinal Weld), and was brother of the Most Rev. Dr. Clifford, Roman Catholic Bishop of Clifton, and of General Clifford, V.C., who recently held a command in Zululand. He succeeded to the Peerage at his father's death, Feb. 28, 1858, and married, Sept. 30, 1845, the Hon. Agnes Catherine Louisa, youngest daughter of William, eleventh Lord Petre, by whom he had five sons and seven daughters. His eldest son and successor, Lewis Henry Hugh, now ninth Lord Clifford, was born Aug. 24, 1851.

SIR PETER FITZGERALD, BART., KNIGHT OF KERRY.

Sir Peter FitzGerald, Bart., of Valentia and Ballinruddery, County Kerry, Knight of Kerry, J.P. and D.L., died at his seat on the 6th inst. This popular and esteemed gentleman was born Sept. 15, 1808, the fifth son of the Right Honourable Maurice FitzGerald, Knight of Kerry (for thirty-five years M.P. for the county of Kerry in the Irish Parliament, who filled at different times the offices of Commissioner of Customs, Lord of the Treasury and Admiralty, and Vice-Treasurer of Ireland), by his first wife, Maria, daughter of the Right Hon. David La Touche, of Marlay, County Dublin, and was descended from the very ancient Kerry family of FitzGerald, the head of which has for generations been known by the titular distinction of Knight of Kerry. He served as High Sheriff of the county of Kerry in 1849, and of the county of Carlow in 1875. He was formerly Deputy Vice-Treasurer of Ireland. The Knight of Kerry was a resident landlord, and devoted his time and wealth to the improvement of the homes of his tenantry, by whom he was deeply beloved. He was a strenuous supporter of the cause of Catholic Emancipation, and of the important Liberal Land and Church Measures of later years, and was created a Baronet only since the accession of the present Government. He married, Aug. 11, 1838, Julia, daughter of Peter Bodkin Hussey, Esq., barrister-at-law, of Farrinakilla House, County Kerry, and leaves four sons and seven daughters. His eldest son, now Sir Maurice FitzGerald, second Baronet, nineteenth Knight of Kerry, Equerry to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, and Captain Rifle Brigade, was born Feb. 6, 1844, and served as A.D.C. to Sir Archibald Alison during the Ashantee War.

MR. JACKSON, OF GREATHAM HALL.

Ralph Ward Jackson, Esq., of Greatham Hall, in the county of Durham, first M.P. for the Hartlepools, died on the 6th inst., at 9, Albion-street, Hyde Park, in his seventy-fifth year. He was third son of William Ward Jackson, Esq., of Normanby Hall, Yorkshire, by Susannah Louisa, his wife, daughter of Edwin Martin Atkins, Esq., of Kingston Lisle, Berks, and received his education at Rugby. Mr. Jackson was founder of the port and town of West Hartlepool, and sat in Parliament for the Hartlepools from 1868 to 1874. He married, in 1829, Susanna, second daughter of Charles Swainson, Esq., of Cooper Hill, in the county of Lancaster, and by her, who died in 1865, leaves an only surviving son, William Charles Ward Jackson, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for the county of Durham.

GENERAL SIR JOHN BLOOMFIELD.

General Sir John Bloomfield, G.C.B., Royal Horse Artillery, died on the 1st inst., at 108, Jermyn-street, aged eighty-six. He was son of Patrick Bloomfield, Esq., of Sligo, by Araminta, his wife, daughter of the late James Gildea, Esq., of Coslough, in the county of Mayo, was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and entered the Army in 1810. Sir John served in the Peninsula and in France, including the battle of Vittoria, siege of San Sebastian, passage of the Bidassoa, and the battles of the Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, for which he had the war medal and six clasps. He also served in the campaign of 1815, and was at the battle of

Waterloo. He became Colonel Commandant Royal Artillery in 1866, and attained the rank of full General in 1876. He was formerly A.D.C. to her Majesty and Inspector-General of Artillery, and was made K.C.B. in 1867 and G.C.B. in 1873.

The deaths are also announced of—

Major-General Chamberlain, William Walker, Bombay Army, on the 29th ult., aged sixty-two.

Major William de Cardonnel Elmsall, late 1st Royal Dragoons, on the 30th inst.

Major William Henry Collins, R.E., on the 28th ult., at 78, Cromwell-road, aged forty-one.

Matthew Kelly, Esq., J.P. for Clare, on the 31st ult., at Doolough Lodge, Miltown, Malbay, aged eighty-six.

Joseph Kiteley, Esq., J.P., on the 5th inst., at The Lakes, Kidderminster, aged seventy-two.

Charles Milsom, Esq., J.P., on the 3rd inst., at 10, Darlington-place, Bath, aged eighty.

James Grignon, H.B.M. Consul at Riga, formerly Captain 37th Regiment, on the 27th ult., at Antwerp, aged sixty-seven.

The Rev. William Foster, late Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, on the 4th inst., at Hilston, aged seventy-one.

J. C. Coffey, Esq., Q.C., late County Court Judge and Chairman of Quarter Sessions for Londonderry.

The Rev. Charles Williams Lloyd, for thirty-two years Rector of Aldham, on the 28th ult., in his seventy-first year.

Major William Burrows Edward Ellis, R.A., on June 22, at Fort Attock, Punjaub Frontier, aged forty-five. He served in the Crimea, and throughout the Abyssinian campaign.

The Rev. James H. Swainson, M.A., for many years Rector of Alresford, Essex, and Rural Dean, on the 4th inst., at Clarens, Switzerland, in his seventy-third year.

The Rev. Charles Howes, M.A., late Fellow of Dulwich College and youngest son of the late Rev. Francis Howes, M.A., Minor Canon of Norwich Cathedral, on the 3rd inst., in his sixty-seventh year.

Captain Gerard Auriol de Visme, 8th Hussars, on June 29, at Murree, Punjaub, from a blow of a stone dislodged by a goat on the side of a hill. He was only son of Edward de Visme, Esq., late of New Court, Gloucestershire.

The Right Honourable Margaret, Dowager Lady Willoughby de Broke, on the 3rd inst., at Plasnewydd, Anglesey, aged eighty-one. Her Ladyship was the third daughter of Sir John Williams, first Baronet of Bodelwyddan, county Flint, and was married, in 1829, to Henry Peyto, eighth Lord Willoughby de Broke, who died, without issue, Dec. 16, 1852.

The Hon. Mrs. Hodgson (Elizabeth), second daughter of the late Lord Denman, Lord Chief Justice of England, and sister of the present Lord Denman, on the 2nd inst., at West Brighton, aged seventy-two. She was married, May 3, 1838, to the Rev. Francis Hodgson, B.D., sometime Archdeacon of Derby, and Provost of Eton, who died Dec. 29, 1852.

William Henry Poynder, Esq., of Hillmarton and Hartham Park, Wilts, J.P. and D.L., on the 3rd inst., at 21, Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, aged fifty-nine. Mr. Poynder was son of the late Thomas Poynder, Esq., of Hillmarton and Hartham, by Sarah Marianne, his wife, daughter of Allen Cooper, Esq., H.E.I.C.S. He was educated at Harrow, served as High Sheriff of Wiltshire in 1876, and was lord of the manor of Hillmarton, and a governor of Christ's Hospital.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cleland, commanding the 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, on the 7th inst., at Murree. The deceased officer was severely wounded while leading a portion of his regiment into action in Afghanistan on Dec. 11 last. Owing to the gravity of his wounds, it was found impossible to move him to England, or even to the coast. Colonel Cleland entered the army as Cornet in 1857, became Lieutenant in 1859, Captain 1864, Major 1878, Lieutenant-Colonel 1879.

Reginald Robert Walpole, Esq., of Hanslope Lodge, Bucks, M.A., J.P., barrister-at-law, on the 23rd ult., at Brighton. He was eldest son of the late Rev. Robert Walpole, Rector of Christ Church, Marylebone, by Caroline, his wife, daughter of Sir John Hyde, formerly Chief Justice of Calcutta. Mr. Walpole, who was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, was formerly Reader on the Law of Real Property to the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn. He was twice married, and leaves four daughters.

The Rev. Joseph Dunnington-Jefferson, of Thicket Priory, Yorkshire, Canon of York and Incumbent of Thorganby, M.A., J.P., on the 31st ult., aged seventy-three. He was the eldest son of Joseph Dunnington, Esq., of Thicket Priory, and assumed the additional surname of Jefferson in 1841. Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, he graduated M.A. in 1834. He married, 1839, Anna Mervynia, eldest daughter of the late General Sir Henry Mervyn M. Vavasour, Bart., of Spaldington, Yorkshire, and leaves, with other issue, a son, Joseph John Dunnington-Jefferson, Esq., M.A., barrister-at-law.

Mr. William Henry Giles Kingston, the well-known writer of books for boys, at his residence at Willesden, on the 5th inst., at the age of sixty-six. His first work, "The Circassian Chief," was written in 1844, and was followed by "The Prime Minister," a Portuguese story of the Marquis of Pombal, and Lusitanian sketches, being his own travels and adventures in Portugal. In 1851 appeared "Peter the Whaler," which still forms an attractive book for the young. In all, Mr. Kingston produced about 125 books, foremost among which are "The Three Midshipmen," "The Three Lieutenants," "The Three Commanders," and "The Three Admirals," a popular History of the Navy, and works for soldiers and sailors.

*** We are glad to be able to state that Colonel Alexander William Adair, whose death was announced in our last issue, is alive.

From various parts of the country reports have been received of considerable damage caused by the brisk gale and heavy downpour of rain on Saturday and Sunday. Several shipping disasters are recorded, and in many districts the crops have suffered severely.

The Inkstand, of which we lately gave an Illustration, was presented by the officers of the 4th Goorkhas to the officers of the 4th Battalion of the Rifle Brigade; not by the Rifle Brigade to the Goorkhas; but there was an exchange of regimental courtesies.

The Committee of Council on Education, at the request of Lord Aberdare, President of the Royal Historical Society, have granted the use of the Lecture Theatre at South Kensington for a course of lectures on history, to be delivered by Dr. Zerffi, beginning early in November and to be continued every Saturday afternoon for nine months. A prize of ten guineas for an essay on the study of History has been offered by the Society in connection with this course. This is, we believe, the first systematic effort ever made to popularize history as a branch of general education. Young persons attending Board schools will be admitted without charge. The Society contemplates further arrangements with a view to promote the study of history.

CHESS.

OLD BOY (Northampton).—Your suggestion is apt enough; and, as it may entertain some of our readers, we give it publicity. Transfer the White which stands in Problem No. 1901, at Q B 2nd, from that square to Q B 4th, and mate in three moves.

H C B (Wandsworth).—In Problem No. 1899, White's answer to 1. P to K B 4th (dis. ch) is 2. P to K 5th, interposing and discovering checkmate.

C F J (Swansea).—You shall have an early report upon the problem.

R R (Golden Cross).—Thanks. If the games between Major Jaenisch and M. Petroff have not appeared before, they shall have early publication.

L S (Carlisle).—(1) We believe that only one number was published. (2) The *Chess-players' Chronicle* can be obtained from W. Morgan, 23, Great Queen-street, and the *Huddersfield Magazine* from Mr. Watkinson, Fairfield, Huddersfield. (3) There is no American monthly "exclusively devoted to chess."

D W K (Battersea).—The portrait of the late Mr. Staunton appeared in our Issue of July 4, 1874. A copy can be obtained from the publisher.

NERINA (Mayfair).—The problem is too elementary in construction; nevertheless it shows promise, and we shall be glad to see more of your work.

VA (U.S.A.).—Correct solution of No. 1898. Your last letter arrived too late for acknowledgment the week it was received.

REV JNO WILLS (Portland, U.S.A.).—Correct solution of No. 1899.

M S H (Bermuda).—The problem duly received.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1900 received from Joggle (Belfast), W D Jones, James Atkinson, P S Shenele, Old Boy, B C M S, and J A E (Edinburgh).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1901 received from East Marden, W D Jones, P S Shenele, C F Jones, B C M S, Alfyn, Lulu, Mary Latta, W J Eggleston, J Glossop, and Ozokerine.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1903 received from H B, Shadforth, An Old Hand, Kitten, T Greenbank, D Templeton, R Jessop, S Farrant, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, M O'Halloran, R Gray, Ben Nevis, C Oswald, H Blacklock, D W Kell, A Kentish Man, C S Cole, G L Mayne, N Warner, Nerina, Elsie, Jupiter Junior, H Langford, B L Dyke, C Darragh, N Cator, E Elsbury, Robert Ingersoll, G Fosbrooke, H Brewster, E P Villiamy, Bobby, Hereward, E H H V, Semaj, E L G, Queen Bee (Ealing), W D Jones, P S Shenele, Carloca, James Dobson, Norman Rumbelow, Julia Short, O Wolter, Smutch, J W W, W M Curtis, B C M S, R H Brooks, Caractacus, Alfred W Hale, Alfyn, Lulu, Mary Latta, W J Eggleston, M Dawson, East Marden, John Tucker, J Glossop, and Ozokerine.

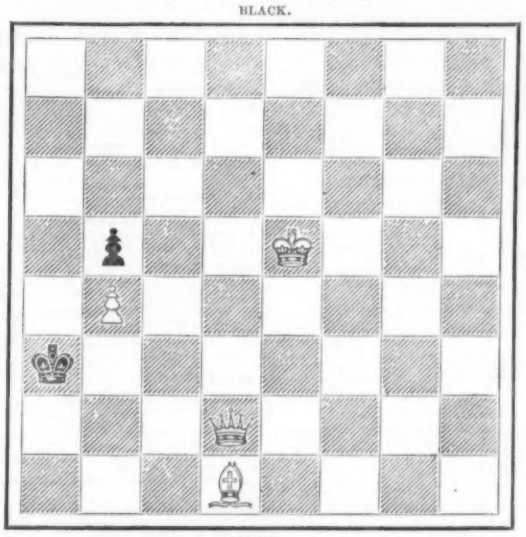
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1901.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to B 6th	P takes P (best)*
2. Q to Q R 3rd	K takes R, or any move.
3. Q to Q 6th. Mate.	

* The variations are obvious.

PROBLEM No. 1904.
By F. J. KELLNER (Vienna).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played at the Divan between the Rev. Mr. MACDONNELL and another Amateur.

(*Queen's Knight's Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. E.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to K B 4th	P takes P
4. P to Q 4th	Q to R 5th (ch)
5. K to K 2nd	P to Q 4th
6. P takes P	Q to K 2nd (ch)

This manœuvre, originated by Mr. Macdonnell, forces White to accept a draw or content himself with an inferior opening.

7. K to B 2nd	

If 7. K to B 3rd, Black continues with 7. Kt to K B 3rd.

7.	Q to R 5th (ch)
8. P to Kt 3rd	P takes P (ch)
9. P takes P	Q takes R

The plain course, 9. Q takes P (ch), exchanging Queens with a Pawn to the good, seems much preferable to locking up the Queen thus early in the game.

10. B to Kt 2nd	Q to R 7th
11. P takes Kt	Kt to B 3rd

11. B to Q 3rd or 11. P takes P are alternative moves here worthy of examination. We prefer the former.

12. B to B 4th	B to Q 3rd
13. Q to K 2nd (ch)	K to B sq

He might, we think, have interposed the B at K 3rd, for White cannot attempt to win it by 14. P to Q 5th, because of the reply, 14. B to B 4th (ch).

14. R to K sq	B to K 3rd
15. P takes P	Q R to Kt sq
16. B takes B (ch)	P takes B
17. Q to R 6th	

Apparently the best move. There is not much to be gained by advancing the Pawn to Q 5th, although Black cannot, of course, capture it without losing a piece at least.

WHITE (Mr. E.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
17.	Kt to Kt 5th (ch)
18. K to B 3rd	P to Kt 3rd
19. Q takes P (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
20. Kt to R 3rd	K R to Q sq
21. Q to K B 4th	R takes Kt P
22. R to K R sq	R takes Kt P
23. R takes Q	

If he had played 23. Q to Q B sq, with the view of defending the Q B P, Black would have won outland by 23. Q takes B (ch), 24. R takes P (ch), and 25. Kt to K 6th (ch), &c.

23.	Kt takes R (ch)
24. K to B 2nd	R takes P (ch)
25. K to Kt sq	Kt to Kt 5th
26. B to B 3rd	R to K sq

A very neat coup. Should White now capture the Knight with the Bishop, then follows B takes B, and White must lose a piece.

27. Kt to K 4th	B to B 4th
28. K Kt to B 2nd	Kt takes Kt
29. Kt takes Kt	R to K 8th (ch)
30. K to Kt 2nd	B to Q 6th
31. P to Q 5th	B to B 8th (ch)
32. K to Kt sq	B to K 7th (dis ch)
33. K to Kt 2nd	B takes B (ch)

An oversight, of course. By checking with the Bishop at B 8th, and discovering check alternately, White would have been forced to accept a draw.

34. K takes B	R to K B 8th
35. Q to K 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq
36. Q to Kt 8th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
37. Q takes Q R P,	

and Black resigned.

One of sixteen Games played simultaneously by Captain MACKENZIE in New York.—(*Sicilian Opening.*)

(*From "Turf, Field, and Farm."*)

WHITE (Capt. M.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P
3. P to Q B 3rd	P takes P
4. B to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd
5. Kt to K B 3rd	P takes P

The capture of the third Pawn gives White an overwhelming superiority in the opening.

6. B takes P	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)
7. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd
8. Castles	B takes Kt
9. Kt takes B	Castles
10. P to K 5th	Kt to K sq
11. Kt to K 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd
12. P to K B 4th	Q to Kt 3rd (ch)
13. R to B 2nd	P to K B 3rd
14. Q R to Kt sq	P takes P
15. Q B takes P	Q to Q sq
16. B to Q 6th	Kt takes B
17. Q takes Kt	Kt to K 2nd

17. Q to K 2nd is the correct move here.

18. P to B 5th	K to R sq

If 18. Kt takes P, 19. R takes Kt, R takes R; 20. B takes P (ch), &c.

19. P to B 6th	Kt to B 4th
20. P takes P (ch)	K takes P
21. Q to K 5th (ch)	K to R 3rd
22. R to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q 4th
23. R to K R 3rd (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
24. R to Kt 3rd (ch)	K to R 4th
25. B to K 2nd (ch), and wins.	

The suspicion we expressed last week that a second problem of a set competing in the Leghorn Tourney under the motto "Tamajo Caros Niponi Kotos" was an old acquaintance, has been speedily confirmed. The problem, which was described last week, is the composition of Mr. W. S. Pavitt, and it was published in the *Illustrated London News* for July 11, 1868. We are indebted to Mr. A. E. Studd for the identification, which we have verified by comparison of the two positions.

It is a trite observation that the only way to test the accuracy of a chess problem is to publish it, and then much depends upon the medium of publication. Mr. Burden, whose retirement from the chess world is a deprivation to the present generation of amateurs, was always ready to lay odds against the accuracy of any given problem, whether it had been published or not, and found very few to accept the challenge. It appears now that, notwithstanding the examination to which the prize problems of the American tourney were subjected by such experts as Messrs. Carpenter, Cook, and Waterbury, these compositions have been already demolished by the public. The *Turf, Field, and Farm* announces that the set "Per aspera ad astra," from which we extracted a pretty two-move problem last week, has been disqualified, owing to one of the problems being proved to be unsound. The set "Varieties" is also disqualified for a similar reason.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated March 26, 1877) with three codicils (each dated Oct. 29, 1879) of the late Edward Lord Belper, who died on June 30 last, has been proved by the executors, Henry Lord Belper and the Hon. Frederick Strutt, in the Nottingham district registry of the Court of Probate. The personal estate was sworn under £200,000. The real estates in Newton Burgoland, Snarestone and Swepstone (part), in the county of Leicester, and in Mackworth, Markeaton, Ilkeston, and Little Hallam, in the county of Derby, are left to his son, the present Lord Belper, in fee; the estates in Kingston (including country seat, Kingston Hall), West Leake, and elsewhere in the county of Nottingham, and Normanton, Swepstone (remainder), and Kegworth, in the county of Leicester, are left to the present Peer in strict settlement. The estates in St. Alkmund's, Derby, are left two-thirds to the present Lord Belper and one-third to the Hon. Frederick Strutt. Provision is made for an unmarried daughter, and for the infant son of the Hon. Arthur Strutt (deceased). To Lady Belper (the widow) is given the town residence, No. 75, Eaton-square, with its contents, and an annuity in addition to that secured by her marriage settlement. The residue of the real and personal estate is left to the present Lord Belper and the Hon. Frederick Strutt in equal shares.

The will (dated May 21, 1879) of Mr. William Henry Nicholson, late of St. Margaret's next Rochester, Kent, who died on June 15 last, was proved on the 31st ult. by William Smith Nicholson, Henry Frederick Nicholson, and Stuart James Nicholson, the sons, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Nicholson, £500 and his furniture, plate, pictures, household effects, horses and carriages absolutely, and his residence in St. Margaret's, together with an annuity of £1000 for life; after her death such residence is to go to his son William Smith, to whom he also devises some other freehold houses and lands. There are pecuniary legacies to his other children, and £100 to his coachman, Thomas Mutton; £9000 each is left upon trust for his daughters, Mrs. Isabella Caroline Wray and Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Talbot, and a further sum of £4000 each on the death of their mother. As to the residue of his real and personal estate, he leaves eight twentieths to his son William Smith and six twentieths each to his sons Henry Frederick and Stuart James.

The will (dated March 23, 1876) with a codicil (dated Sept. 26, 1877) of Mr. George Clive, J.P., D.L., late of Perrystone, near Ross, Herefordshire, and of Ballycroy, Mayo, Ireland, who died on June 7 last, was proved on the 31st ult. by Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Henry Clive, the son, the surviving executor, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator devises and bequeaths all his estates and property in Australia, the Ballycroy estate in Ireland, his estate at Perrystone, and all his personal estate to his wife, Mrs. Annsybella Clive, absolutely; but, as to his Irish estate, on the condition that she occupies the home farm on the expiration of the present tenant's lease. The deceased was member of Parliament, in the Liberal interest, for Hereford from 1857 to 1868, and again from 1874 until the last dissolution. His official experience was somewhat varied: he was formerly an assistant Poor Law Commissioner, then a police magistrate in London, and afterwards for ten years Judge of the Southwark County Court; subsequently, from 1859 to 1862, he held the office of Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The will (dated Feb. 18, 1876) with a codicil (dated June 4, 1880) of Mrs. Annie Hessey Anderson, late of The Oaks, Balcombe, Sussex, who died on June 27 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by George Carpenter Anderson, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testatrix leaves all her property to or upon trust for her two sons, George Carpenter and Henry Archibald.

The will (dated April 28, 1879) of Mr. George Buckton, late of North Hill in Roundhay, Barwick in Elmet, Yorkshire, engineer, who died on March 16 last, has been proved by Alan Lupton and Joseph Estlin Carpenter, the sons-in-law, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Buckton, his household furniture and effects, horses and carriages; to his daughters, Mrs. Emma Lupton and Mrs. Alice Mary Carpenter, £200 per annum each during the life of his wife; and the residue of his real and personal property upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his children.

The will (dated Nov. 12, 1878) of Mr. Charles Trevor, formerly Controller of the Legacy and Succession Duties, Somerset House, and late of No. 18, Norfolk-crescent, Paddington, who died on the 5th ult., was proved on the 2nd inst. by Charles Cecil Trevor and William Charles Trevor, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator bequeaths his furniture, plate, linen, china, and other household effects to his two daughters, the Misses Jane Maria and Caroline Trevor; and the residue of his personal estate between all his eight children.

The will (dated Sept. 3, 1870) of Mr. George Dudley Ryder, formerly of No. 15, Portland-place, Brighton, but late of No. 16, Palace-gardens-terrace, Kensington, who died on June 19 last, was proved on the 19th ult., under a nominal sum, by George Lisle Ryder and the Rev. Cyril Ryder, the sons, the acting executors. The testator exercises the powers of appointment given to him by his marriage settlements and other deeds over various sums of stock in favour of his children; the residue of the personalty he gives to his daughter, Beatrice Mary, if unmarried at his decease, and his real property to his son George Lisle.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

The following, in order of merit, are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the recent open competition for the Civil Service of India. Their selection is conditional on their passing a medical examination:—

Archdale Earle, Arthur Leslie Saunders, Arthur Baker, Maurace Walter Fox-Strangways, Walter Henry Merk, William James Guthrie, Charles George Crump, Reginald Hugh Brereton, William George Louis Rice, Lionel Slade Carey, Arnold Eardley Hurry, Ross Arthur Leslie Moore, Peter Henry O'Brien, Elliott Graham Colvin, Allan Stopford Fleming, Alexander Lauzun Pendock Tucker, Henry Paul Todd-Naylor, Frank Campbell Gates, Alexander Francis Maconochie, Arthur William Davis, Arthur Shaw Womack, William Doderet, Herbert W. Foster, Henry William James Bagnell, William Ogilvie Horne, Reginald Heber Shipley, and David Doig Murdoch.

Vice-Chancellor Malins had before him on the 5th inst. an application for the administration of the estate of an old miser named Rhodes, of Pomona-place, Hounslow, who died worth £60,000. It appeared that he had commenced making money by picking up cigar ends in the streets; that he had lived in a state of filth and discomfort; and that he had left all his property to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, and the Life-Boat Institution. The will was disputed by the next of kin, the deceased's nephews and nieces, and the two charities had consented to pay them a sum of £1050. The Vice-Chancellor sanctioned the arrangement, and ordered the remainder of the fund to be paid out to the two charities.

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..	No. 4 "	7s. 0d.	
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	No. 2 "	3s. 11d.	
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